Second Edition

Newport Daily News.

Second Edition

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1907.---TEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

49 Different Styles.

How can we? We do, that's all. It's part of our business policy—to make your choosing easy by big stocks and little prices. We never say no to a want if we can help it.

DINING TABLES.

We've made a special effort to please you in this line—no sort of table you won't find in this big assortment, round and square, oak and mahogany.

The Round Top has the preference this fall, though—it's a little more dressy, more sociable, more roomy, too. Needn't feel you're barred from the most correct things here—round tops, 42 inches in diameter, with pretty fluted base, all solid oak and highly polished, with 6 feet extension begin at $8.50

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Wm. E. Brightman,

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For the Next Few Days Only.

Japanese Baking Dishes, one case 300 sets of fireproof bakers, 3 in set, large size; usual price 35c. Special, per set, **19c**

Stylish Necklaces for Ladies. 200 beautiful bead necklaces, colors turquoise blue, pink, coral, amethyst and crystal, fine cut, in various sizes; usual price 25c. to 50c., at **17c**

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Jap. Waste Paper Baskets, in assorted sizes and useful shapes, good quality, hand made, 75c. to $1.25 values, each **48c**

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Choice Candle Shades. 24 dozen popular small Candle Shades, colors green and red only, to close out at **5c**

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MY FALL AND WINTER SAMPLES

Are now ready and I will be pleased to show them to my old customers and all others interested in fine tailoring. A postal will bring me.

W. S. LANGLEY, 20 Mary St.

Hogsheads and Casks,

Some very light, others iron-bound.

Just right to cover Hydrangeas, and other plants for the winter.

Henry A. Thorndike, NEWPORT and NEW BEDFORD.

JUST RECEIVED!

Large Invoice of

Kimonos, Jackets and Gowns

especially suitable for fall and winter wear. We beg to call your particular attention to:

75 Flannelette Kimonos, in all colors and various patterns, at $1.75

100 Heavy Crepe Kimonos, trimmed with silk ribbon, at $2.00

100 Jackets in figured crepe, at $1.00

SILK KIMONOS, at $3.90, $5.00, $6.50 and $7.50

THE KAZANJIAN COMPANY, Kazanjian Building.

TELEPHONE 1011.

CONDITION LITTLE MORE FAVORABLE.

Fever Abates Somewhat, and Spirits Brighter.

Royal Visits to Austria's Emperor Are Postponed.

VIENNA, Oct. 16.—The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph this morning was regarded by his physicians as slightly more favorable. Though virtually the same symptoms continue, the fever has somewhat abated, and the spirits of the patient are brighter.

The youngest daughter of the emperor, Archduchess Marie Valeria, wife of Archduke Franz Francis Salvator of Austria-Tuscany, visited His Majesty today, returning later to Wallsee castle, Lower Austria, her residence. The projected visits for the end of October and the beginning of November of the Prince of Wales and the King of Denmark to the Austrian Emperor have been postponed.

At the opening of the lower house of the Reichsrath today the president, Count Vetter von der Lille, announced that the condition of the emperor, "who is suffering from catarrh, arising from influenza, is, under the circumstances, perfectly satisfactory, inasmuch as, notwithstanding the fever symptoms which always accompany an illness of that nature, His Majesty is able to follow his customary mode of life."

VATICAN REJOICES.

Deems Change in Austrian Succession Most Undesirable Just Now.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The news of the improvement in the health of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria was received joyfully at the Vatican. At this moment, when the relations of the Vatican with other countries are unsettled, a change in the Austrian succession would be most undesirable. The Vatican authorities, however, are favorably disposed towards the succession to the throne of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir-apparent, who is a devout Catholic, but any open movement in his support on the part of the Papal court is not likely to occur.

LABOR IN DEPLORABLE STATE.

Miles Wants Permanent Organizer at Each Large Centre.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 16.—That the conditions of organized labor in the city of Manchester, N. H., are in a deplorable state was the announcement made by Charles A. Miles, national organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, when he read his annual report to that organization at the convention at the Labor Temple today. This condition of affairs was discovered by Mr. Miles when he paid a visit to that city a short time ago, and he succeeded in organizing a weavers' union there. Mr. Miles also stated that there are still many branches of the textile trade throughout the country that are yet to be brought into the union. He recommended that a permanent organizer be stationed at each large labor point.

The gathering at the second day's session of the convention was somewhat larger than yesterday's, as more delegates had arrived. The day was spent in the transaction of business. Tomorrow, it is expected, will be given over to debate.

The first report to be received was that of the treasurer, the reading of the document showing that the finances of the order are on a firm foundation.

The report of Charles A. Miles, the national organizer of the union, was next in order. He said the emergency committee instructed him to take up his work in Lowell, Lawrence and Manchester. He proceeded to Lowell. "It was a stiff proposition to organize in Lowell," he said; "but hard work resulted in making headway. In conjunction with Lowell the work was carried on in Lawrence. In Manchester I found organized labor in a deplorable condition, but succeeded in organizing a weavers' union there. I visited Saco and Biddeford, Me., and organized a local of weavers there. There are still many branches of textile workers in these cities who remain unorganized, and I regret that in such centres we have not a permanent organizer, for there is an urgent need of constant efforts."

He then told of the work of organization elsewhere about New England, and in New York state.

At Scranton, Pa., he said, he found the girls in the silk mills on strike. About 5,000 had quit work, without any leader, or even an attempt at organization.

"During the year I have attended five strikes, three of them successful. To better accomplish our work," he concluded, "I recommend a larger per capita tax."

SECURITY'S OWNERSHIP.

Selling Its Oil Supply to Subsidiary Companies of Standard.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Howard Bayne, an officer of the Security Oil Company of Texas, was questioned today in the federal suit against the oil combine, about the ownership of the Security company, which Mr. Kellog, the government's counsel, said he believes is controlled by the Standard. The witness said that all the stock of the company, except three shares, was owned up to two years ago by the London Commercial Trading and Investment Company. Mr. Bayne said the security as selling its oil supply to subsidiary companies of the Standard. The security was organized in 1903, but the witness did not know who furnished the money to build the refinery.

Did you ever try Gobels Genuine German FRANKFURTERS, BOLOGNA and LIVERWURST. 10c. a lb. For Sale only at CENTRE MARKET, 6 Market Square.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers and Movements of Vessels Reported.

(Special despatch to the News.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The following orders to officers were announced by the Navy Department today:

Captain C. E. Fox, ordered to command the South Dakota.

Captain J. C. Colwell (retired), detached from the Naval War College and ordered home.

Commander M. L. Wood, detached from the command of the Dixie and ordered home and to wait orders.

Commander J. H. Rohrbacker (retired), ordered to additional duty as inspector of ordnance at the works of the Shelby Steel Tube Company, Shelby, Ohio.

Lieutenant E. T. Fitzgerald, detached from the Ohio and ordered home.

Lieutenant F. T. Burns and F. L. Sandoz, detached from the Dixie and ordered home and to wait orders.

Ensign A. B. Cook, detached from the Dixie and ordered to the Georgia.

Ensign H. G. Bowen, detached from the Dixie and ordered to the Kansas.

Ensign K. H. Crytsdon, detached from the Milwaukee and ordered to the naval hospital, Mare Island.

Surgeon H. D. Wilson, detached from the Dixie and ordered home.

Paymaster H. A. Wise, detached from Missouri and ordered home, and resignation accepted, to take effect November 21.

Paymaster W. H. Doherty, detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to the Missouri.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. T. Watrous, ordered to the navy yard, New York.

Assistant Paymaster G. P. Shaner, detached from the Dixie and ordered home to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster W. S. Zane, ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk.

Chief Boatswain J. McCarthy, detached from the Dixie and ordered to the Lancaster.

Boatswain F. Miller, detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Chief Gunner John H. Lohman, detached from the Dixie and ordered to the navy yard, League Island.

Chief Gunner A. Szechel, detached from the Rhode Island and resignation accepted, to take effect October 15.

Gunner A. Mettugh, detached from the Kearsarge and ordered to the naval magazine at Fort Mifflin, Pa.

Carpenter H. J. L. Jones and Warrant Machinist G. J. M. Ober, detached from the Dixie and ordered to the navy yard, League Island.

Warrant Machinist C. B. Coleman, detached from the Maryland and ordered home.

Warrant Machinist J. W. Murray, detached from the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., and ordered to the Connecticut.

The following movements of naval vessels were reported today in the department:

Arrived—Lebanon at the New York yard, Wasp at Stamford, Uncas at Boston.

Sailed—Louisiana, from Cape Cod Bay for New York yard, Ajax from Bradford for Norfolk; Prairie, from Baltimore for Norfolk; Potomac, from Cape Cod Bay for Boston.

Lord

RESULT CANNOT BE FORECAST.

Changes in Illinois Central Proxies Have Been Exceedingly Large.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The annual meeting of the Illinois Central railroad, during which a spirited contest was expected between Stuyvesant Fish, the former president, and E. H. Harriman for the control of the road, was held today. The contest for proxies continued almost up to the hour of the meeting, and the fast trains which arrived in the morning brought batches of delayed proxies from Eastern stockholders. The followers of Mr. Harriman declared he would have outside of the 286,731 shares not effective in the meeting of the stockholders—more than sufficient votes to carry through anything he wished.

Four directors were to be elected Messrs. Fish, Harriman and John Jacob Astor retiring from the board and all of them were candidates for re-election. The vacancy caused by the death of C. S. Welling was also to be filled.

The outstanding stock of the Illinois Central is 950,400 shares. Of this amount it was estimated that 100,000 shares would not be represented and 286,731 shares would not count in the election, in view of the order issued yesterday by Judge Ball. This left a total of 563,669 shares, which would, acording to attorneys interested, be not far from the maximum number of shares voted. Mr. Fish this morning expressed himself as confident of the outcome of the election, but said that the charges in proxies had been so numerous that it was not possible to forecast the result with accuracy.

It is recognized that he changes in proxies have been exceedingly large, and the work of determining the right of the various proxies, it was said, might consume two or three days, causing possibly a delay in the election of directors. At a meeting of the directors which preceded the general meeting of stockholders it was decided, upon motion of Mr. Fish that the meeting of stockholders should be open to members of the press. Heretofore, at the annual meetings, none but stock and proxy holders have been admitted.

THIRTY-EIGHT FOR PERMANENT COURT

Seventeen Make Reserve, and Six Do Not Vote.

Juridical Equality Bone of Contention at Hague.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 16.—The ninth plenary sitting of the peace conference opened today amid considerable excitement, due to the attitude of the majority of the Latin American delegates over the phrase which was suppressed in article 1 of the project for the establishment of a permanent international high court of justice.

The delegates grouped themselves round Dr. Ruy Barbosa of Brazil, Senor Esteva of Mexico, Senor Jose Gil Fortoul of Venezuela and Senor Don Gonzalo de Quesada of Cuba, wanting to know what their intentions were, and silence ensued when James Brown Scott of America began to read the report on the proposed establishment of the court, explaining that the suppression of the words setting forth that the court should be "based on the juridical equality of the states" was not included in the draft of the project submitted to the examining committee on arbitration when the mistake was explained, and when the delegates voted, they were aware that its presence was an error. Mr. Scott insisted that the court, if established, must be based upon juridical equality, the presence or absence of the phrase making no difference.

Notwithstanding Mr. Scott's explanation, Senor Estava said: "In consequence of what can be called a new fact—namely, the modification at the last moment of article 1 by the unexpected—in fact, strange—suppression of the clause giving to the organization of the court the base of the "juridical equality of the states," the Mexican delegation must repeat the declaration made before the committee, as follows:

"The Mexican delegation thinks that a new and really permanent arbitration court, in order to command universal sympathy and confidence, must be entirely outside of political or national influences, either direct or indirect. This court must be an organism essentially juridical, representing all the countries, large and small, strong and weak, that assembled for the second peace conference on the basis of the most absolute equality. The Mexican delegation does not consider that capital conditions are embodied in the present project. Therefore, according to the instructions from its own government, and in accord with its own personal feelings, it cannot agree to a convention in which all the states convoked to the conference are not considered on a basis of the most absolute equality. For these reasons the delegation declares it does not accept the project for a convention regarding the establishment of a high court of justice presented by the delegations from the United States, Germany and Great Britain, and it will vote against it."

Dr. Barbosa said that Brazil would vote for the project, but under the absolute condition that the negotiations shall be conducted on the basis of the "juridical equality of the states."

There were 38 votes in favor of the project for the establishment of the permanent court, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Roumania, Switzerland and Uruguay abstained from voting, and the same reserve made by Mexico and Brazil was recorded by Roumania, Greece, Colombia, Salvador, Persia, Guatemala, Hayti, Venezuela, San Domingo, Paraguay, Panama, Ecuador, China, Bolivia and Nicaragua.

OPPOSITION HAS DEVELOPED.

New Bill of Lading Will be Perfected or Old One Modified.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—When the hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of putting into effect on the railroads of the United States the proposed uniform bill of lading framed by the shipping and railroad interests was continued today, there was a large attendance of representatives of shipping, banking and railroad interests. All of these are being given an opportunity to present their views on the subject, that an instrument which may meet the requirements of all interests concerned, may be put into operation at the beginning of the new year. Considerable opposition to the proposed lading bill in its present shape has developed, and if the commission accepts the views of those who have already been heard, a new instrument will be perfected or the one already proposed will be materially modified. Todays' program included arguments of representatives of both the commercial interest sand the railroads.

The Newport Journal and Weekly News contains an immense amount of local matter.

COMMERFORD, TAILOR,

Fall and Winter

WOOLENS

218 Thames Street.

SOUTHERN EUROPE IN STORM'S GRASP.

Torrential Rains Causing Great Distress.

Warships Obliged to Seek Shelter; Several Injured.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The whole of southern Europe is in the grasp of a tremendous storm, accompanied by torrential rain. This, coming on the heels of the unprecedented rainfalls and succession of floods of the past three weeks, is causing very great distress. The storm area extends from Morocco northward, over Portugal, Spain and southern France.

Warships off the American coast and the Spanish peninsula have been obliged to seek shelter. French torpedo gunboat Cassini lost her propller while making port during the gale.

The village of Olet, near Barcelona, Spain, was literally washed away by a cloudburst. Telegraphic communication between Madrid and San Sebastian is interrupted.

The recently flooded rivers in the south of France are again rising, and many houses, weakened by the previous inundations, are falling. In the Department of Savoie a great overhanging cliff of 80,000 cubic metres is reported to be moving and in imminent danger of topping over and crushing the village of Tormery, 1,000 feet below.

A despatch from Brest says that a tempest is raging off the coast, and that several fishing smacks have been capsized and their crews drowned.

Th storm compelled a Portuguese squadron to seek refuge in the harbor of Lisbon, and while making port torpedo boat Lago collided with a gunboat, resulting in fatal injuries to the commander of the Lago.

For PICKLING and PRESERVING

LARGE CAULIFLOWER,
GREEN TOMATOES,
GREEN PEPPERS,
RED CABBAGE,
ONIONS,
PEARS,
PEACHES,
GRAPES,
QUINCES,
CITRONS, ETC.

—AT—

Marlboro Market,

94 Thames Street.

George E. Vernon & Co.,

Manufacturers of

Fine Furniture.

Upholsterers

—AND—

Interior Decorators

81 JOHN STREET, Newport, R. I.

$150. $5 Down and $5 a Month. No Interest. No Taxes.

Only a Few at this Price.

(Will Purchase a Desirable Lot on Reservoir Road.)

CHOICE of TWELVE. Each lot contains about 8,000 sq. ft.

An immediate call at the OFFICE of the FIRST BEACH LAND CO., On PURGATORY ROAD, will secure one or more lots.

EDWARD T. HARRINGTON & CO., 293 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS

Funeral Work,

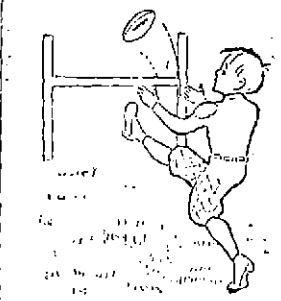
Wedding Work and Decorations

A Specialty. Prices Low.

H. J. HASS, 196 Thames St.

This is the high-water month for house cleaning. Perhaps you have forgotten our dainty inexpensive Wall Papers for chambers. Copies of rare old prints which would change that eye-worn side wall into a vision of loveliness.

RALPH R. BARKER, 99 Spring Street.



Every Success has its own special goal.

Mine is the selling of fresh, tender meats.

I am in the field to serve, ask for a chance to please and guarantee a satisfactory fulfillment.

F. B. Coggeshall. 2 Washington Sq.

THE BEE HIVE.

Tomorrow we shall place on Exhibition

150

New Suits

Of the latest models, which is our third showing of this season.

These suits have been received by us only yesterday, thus enabling you to select from the latest styles produced in the mid-season. These late and authorized selected styles can only be found at this store and it is almost need less to say that the prices you will be asked to pay at this store are far below the other stores' prices.

HESS-LEYS CO.

DINNERS WITHOUT MEAT.

Vegetarian Meals May Be Both Savory and Nutritious.

A Selection of Nourishing Dishes Designed to Take the Place of the Various Flesh Foods.

[Cornelia C. Bedford.]

Many people when adopting vegetarianism fail for want of guidance in making a selection of foods to take the place of beef, mutton, fish and other flesh foods, both salt and fresh. The ordinary idea is that in order to obtain an equal amount of nourishment a larger quantity of relatively rich food must be eaten. A natural tendency is to eat more meat, etc., then is actually needed, and so on a change of diet we experience a "gone" feeling which is mistaken for true hunger. This arises from the fact that lean meats, albumen, etc., are acted on in the stomach, requiring often several hours before the partly digested food passes into the intestines. For such, meats must be supplanted by eggs, cheese, mushrooms, beans and lentils; whole wheat bread is another aid in the prevention of this feeling of hunger, while above all careful and more prolonged mastication is necessary.

Breakfast may consist of some form of cereal food, fresh fruit, eggs simply cooked, whole wheat bread, and when in season, some sliced tomatoes or other fresh uncooked vegetable.

Luncheons or suppers again give opportunity for the use of fruit, either fresh or cooked, with salads of various kinds (especially valuable when prepared with a simple French dressing), whole meat or nut bread, various preparations of nuts and cheese, savory sandwiches and sweets.

The main dish or two for dinner should be of some form of pulse—dried lentils, beans or peas—carefully prepared macaroni in some form, nuts either in a loaf (similar to meat loaf) or loose with dessert, eggs or a savory dish containing considerable cheese. The European peasant works hard and accomplishes a vast deal on a mid-day meal of skim milk cheese, black bread and a raw onion or two.

Following are three dinners which are savory and nutritious:

1.

Dried Lima Bean Soup.
Macaroni Croquettes. Mushroom Sauce
Molded Tomato Salad
Date Pudding. Foamy Sauce
Coffee.

2.

Cream Potato Soup with Croutons.
Nut Loaf. Brown Sauce
Chocchi a la Romain
Lettuce and Beet Salad
Apple Charlotte. Soft Sauce
Coffee.

3.

Grape Fruit
Lentil Cutlets. Brown Gravy
Spinach. Okra and Tomatoes
Nut and Celery Salad
Caramel Custards
Coffee.

In the first menu the lima beans must be picked, washed and soaked over night, then cooked slowly in fresh water until sufficiently soft to be rubbed through a sieve. When half done they may be seasoned with salt, pepper, sweet herbs or onions and any preferred vegetables chopped fine. After pulping they are returned to the fire, slightly thickened with wetted flour to prevent settling when in the tureen, then thinned with hot milk or a little white sauce. In serving a thick soup of this kind a little whipped cream makes a nutritious addition, although not really necessary.

Macaroni should be boiled in salted water until very tender then drained, rinsed in cold water, drained again and chopped fine. To each pint add one cupful of thick white sauce (made with two tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour to the cupful), a savory seasoning of salt, pepper, and parsley, two beaten egg yolks and a little grated cheese. This when cooled is molded in croquettes, each dipped in slightly beaten egg, rolled in fine crumbs and fried in deep, smoking-hot fat. The sauce is made of milk; the mushrooms, if canned, are simply chopped before adding; if fresh they should first be cooked in a little butter for 10 minutes.

When green peas are not in the market open one or more cans, drain, let stand in cold water for several hours then drain again and heat in butter, salt and very little sugar. The salad is of tomatoes stewed to a pulp, seasoned, mixed with soaked gelatine and when the latter is dissolved, pressed through a fine sieve and molded. When firm it is served on lettuce leaves. Any good butter pudding recipe may be used with the addition of a cupful or more of pitted and cut dates.

The soup in the second menu is quickly prepared. For each quart boil four large pared potatoes in water containing salt, a slice of onion and a stalk of celery; when done press through a ricer. In the meantime heat a quart of milk in a double boiler, add two stalks of celery, two sprigs of parsley, a slice of onion and a dash of cayenne. In 20 minutes skim out the seasonings and thicken slightly with two tablespoonfuls of flour rubbed to a paste with one tablespoonful of butter. Gradually blend this with the riced potato, add more seasoning and simmer for five minutes. Dice some stale sliced bread and either toast in the oven or fry in a little butter. These are passed with the soup.

The nut loaf requires a pint of dry bread crumbs, a cupful and a half of chopped nut meats, a tablespoonful each of salt and sweet herbs and two tablespoonfuls of butter, a beaten egg and enough boiling water to barely moisten. After 10 minutes add more if needed to mould in a loaf, then bake in a hot oven.

Chocchi is a variety of paste either boiled in liquid or fried in deep fat. For this dinner bat three eggs and a cupful of milk, a half teaspoonful of salt; then stir in, a little at a time, one part of sifted flour to two parts of fine stale bread crumbs until the mixture is very stiff. Roll out a half-inch thick and cut in thin strips. Drop into a thin, well seasoned tomato sauce and boil gently until tender. Drain, turn into a dish, sprinkle thickly with grated cheese and dot with butter, then slightly brown in a very hot oven.

A simple form of lentil cutlets can be made by boiling a cupful of lentils (soaked) until quite tender, adding a cupful of rice, one chopped onion and one small carrot grated with plenty of salt and pepper. Cook, stirring often until tender and quite thick, then cool, shape, dip in egg and crumbs and fry golden brown in deep, smoking-hot fat.

Every grocery store should carry Argo Red Salmon. If the salesmen have not yet called on you, drop a card to the Alaska Packers Association, Atlanta, Ga., where our temporary advertising offices are located.

For Sale
Hudson River Blue Crushed Stone
For paths and driveways.
ALSO FISHERS ISLAND BRICK
BY THE CARGO.
J. K. SULLIVAN

This Morning's News.

HALF A MILLION IN REBATES.

Paid by Southern Pacific Since Enactment of Hepburn Rate Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Rebates on charges for shipments of freight have been paid by the Southern Pacific controlled by E. H. Harriman, since the enactment of the Hepburn rate act. This fact was ascertained definitely by Commissioner Franklin K. Lane of the Interstate Commerce Commission on his recent trip to the Pacific coast. Commissioner Lane, just returned from California, has not yet submitted his report to the Commission, but this evening he authorizes the following statement bearing upon his investigations:

"We found in the Southern Pacific office a list of preferred shippers who paid but a proportion of the published rate upon state shipments. The list included many of the largest and most important manufacturing firms. We also found 20 books, which had accumulated since the first of last year, showing special rebates. There were several thousand entries in all, most of them for very small amounts. These refunds in all amounted to about $500,000 during the past year."

HARRIMAN HANDICAPPED.

Fish Succeeds in Making 286,731 Illinois Central Shares Ineffective.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—The attorneys of Stuyvesant Fish and E. H. Harriman had a long and hard battle in court today and both sides claim to have been victorious. Mr. Fish has succeeded in putting upon Mr. Harriman a handicap of 286,731 votes in the annual meeting of the Illinois Central railroad, which opens at noon tomorrow. In order to defeat him on any motion or resolution which comes before the annual meeting, Mr. Harriman and his friends must cast 286,732 votes more than are cast by Mr Fish and his followers.

The court today notified the injunction granted to Mr. Fish by permitting the shares to be voted under the condition that if any one of these shares should have a decisive effect on any vote taken the entire vote is then to be null and void. The amendment of the injunction was practically identical with the change asked for by Harriman's attorneys, and for that reason they assert they have scored a triumph.

FOUGHT IN TWELVE BATTLES.

Past Department Commander of Maine Grand Army Dead.

ROCKLAND, Me., Oct. 15. Colonel Lorenzo D. Carver, past department commander of the Maine Grand Army, died today, aged 82 years. He was born at North Haven, and for a few years in early life was a shipbuilder. During two and one half years' service in the Civil war he took part in 12 battles. He had been a delegate to four national encampments, and was at the head of the Maine department in 1896. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. M. S. Austin.

WINCHENDON BURGLARS ESCAPE

Over $3,000 in Stamps and Cash Taken from Postoffice Safe.

WINCHENDON, Mass., Oct. 15.—More than $3,000 in stamps and cash was secured by three burglars who broke into the postoffice here early today, blew open the door of the safe and escaped in an automobile.

The break occurred about 3 o'clock. At almost the same time that the door of the safe was blown off, one or more members of the burglar band made a demonstration in another section of the town, firing revolvers and breaking a plate glass window in a store. It is believed that this demonstration was for the purpose of diverting attention from the vicinity of the postoffice. The burglars had to work quickly in gathering up the money and stamps in the safe. Within a few moments of the time of the explosion at the postoffice one of the town's police officers was on the scene, but there was no trace of the burglars.

Of the $3,000 stolen only a little more than $500 was in cash.

DYNAMITED THE SAFE.

Troy, N. H., Postoffice Entered and $400 Carried Off.

TROY, N. H., Oct. 15.—The safe in the postoffice in this town was dynamited early today and about $400 in stamps and cash taken. A little while later the discovery was made that the meat market of Henry Abare had been entered and a cash register demolished. The register contained only about 40 cents.

The postoffice safe was blown open about 3:30 a. m. Persons who were asleep in the hotel block adjoining heard the sound of the explosion, and as soon as possible summoned a police official. By this time, however, there was no trace of the burglars. The thieves evidently had to decamp in a hurry, for the tools they used were left on the floor. These tools were identified later by Joseph Dunstan, a blacksmith, who upon investigation, found that his shop has been entered during the night.

It is thought that the burglars may be the same persons who, earlier in the morning, robbed the postoffice at Winchendon, 15 miles south of here, but subsequent investigation led the officers to believe the two breaks were the work of two different bands of burglars.

THE EXHAUSTIVE WORK OF TEACHING.

[Ossian H. Lang in the Forum.]

Teaching is exhaustive work. The comparison with the actor is a porpos, only we have to think of an actor with a repertoire of about 200 plays, which plays are constantly being readjusted and improved. Thoughtful people and those who have tried their hand at amateur theatricals know full well that the stage appearance is not the sum total of an actor's work, though it is the most trying ordeal of the day. The teacher has his daily preparation to make, he must take stock of each day's results he must by reflection and visits improve his understanding of his individual pupils, he must rest to replenish his stores of vitality, and must do many things besides to keep himself efficient, not to speak of chores imposed by the less exalted considerations of keeping solid with the powers that control the job.

The latter point is by no means a minor one. It places the teacher on a level with the average clergyman, whose labors for the kingdom of God must be circumscribed by thoughts of the good-will of the trustees. He shares with the clergyman, too, the uncertainty of valuation which his critics, official and otherwise, may place upon his work. The opinions of the school principal, the superintendent, the trustees, of the parents, yes, and of the children, form the usual standard of estimate. The only thing for the teacher to do under the circumstances is to be guided by the light of the best professional experience, and to cultivate tact in his dealings with everybody. This adds to the list of out-of-school duties the reading of professional periodicals and books, as well as visits to other schools, conferences with other teachers, participation in educational meetings.

SENATOR JOHN W. DANIEL.

One of the Democrats mentioned as presidential possibilities is John W. Daniel, senior senator from Virginia. Senator Daniel is a statesman of the old school. He resembles the senators of the Clay and Calhoun period more than the men of today. He was born in Lynchburg, Va., where he still resides, in 1842. He served in the Confederate army through the civil war, being adjutant general on the staff of General Jubal A. Early. The senator has had a long experience in congress and is an able orator.

ROOSEVELT HAS EARLY PLUNGE

Takes Morning Swim in Bear Lake Despite the Heavy Frost.

STAMBOUL, La., Oct. 15.—Before President Roosevelt had breakfast this morning, and in fact before the sun was up, he took a cold plunge in Bear lake, on the shores of which his camp is located. Quite a heavy frost was on the ground, as the nights have been unusually cold for this section during the past 10 days, but this did not deter the distinguished but unsuccessful hunter from his determination, which he had made the night before, to go for a swim in the lake.

Commissioner McIlhenny and Dr. Lambert were called out of bed to accompany the President. Wrapped in heavy blankets, they followed the President, but when they reached the edge of the lake and saw how cold the water looked they lost courage and decided that they did not need a bath.

The President, however, soon divested himself of his clothing, and, not having a bathing suit, donned a pair of trunks improvised from a suit of underclothing. With an injunction to Mr. McIlhenny and Dr. Lambert not to tie knots in his clothing, he plunged into the water, which at the point where he entered is fully 20 feet deep. With a bold stroke he struck out for a small island about 200 yards away. He made the distance in remarkably quick time and after a short rest started back to where his companions were standing on the bank.

Shivering and blowing and splashing, he came up out of the water and, hurriedly dressing, returned to his tent and, according to Jack Powell, the cook, ate more breakfast than any other two members of the party.

Up to 6 o'clock tonight no report had been received in Stamboul from the camp as to the result of the day's hunt. This is taken to mean that the chase was again unsuccessful, for had a bear been killed prompt steps would have been taken to dispatch a messenger from the camp with the good news.

Applications have been coming to the President to stop at several places in Mississippi on his way home, and Vicksburg, where he is to spend four hours next Monday, has asked for an extension of the time. As the schedule has been prepared in advance no change will be made in the program, except perhaps that the President may make a short address at Tallulah, La., on his way from Stamboul to Vicksburg.

THE NEWPORT JOURNAL
AND WEEKLY NEWS.

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M. A. McCORMICK.

VOTE TO ORGANIZE.

Milkmen Definitely Decide to Form Co-operative Association.

Stock Subscription List Opened and Large Amount Already Secured.

At a meeting of the milk producers for Newport's supply, at the town hall in Middletown last evening, it was voted to organize a milkmen's co-operative association. By vote of the meeting a subscription list was opened and during the evening within $5 of $4,000 was subscribed and much more promised, though not quite ready at the time. A committee was appointed to circulate subscription lists and these will be in evidence in a day or two. There was a good attendance and a free expression of opinions, but while the chair repeatedly asked, if there were any objectors to the organization of such an association present, that they would rise and state their reasons, in order that the meeting might consider both sides of the question, not one so spoke.

The milkmen have now held four or five meetings, and last night they came to a realization of the fact that they were dragging along and making no progress. Some plain talk was heard, in which it was frankly stated that, while the milkmen generally seemed to be individually in favor of organizing, there was a hesitancy on the part of those who attended the meetings to take the initiative. There seemed to be a general feeling that they had been plodding along without leadership and that no one was disposed to assume that leadership, while among those who would not attend the meetings there were many who were not only greatly interested but were anxiously waiting to join an organization, not desiring to be prominent in the movement.

Announcement was made at last night's meeting that a certain man had said that Newport is to have a creamery in the near future, and that this man is already negotiating for a milk supply, having approached men and asked them to contract with him to give him their entire product for a period of three years. This announcement, with the name of the man who is thus at work, put a serious aspect on the situation, for it was argued that while the milkmen were delaying the opportunity of controlling their business would slip from them and they would be in the position of the producers in other parts of New England, where they are dictated to by the dealers, who give them what they like for their product. With this the situation, the producers could plainly see that the profits of the business would go to the dealers. The meeting was reminded that Mr. Allen of Springfield had told them that the opportunities for such an association here were particularly favorable and that to him it looked like a great chance, with no possibility of failure.

The men present came to the realization that they must move now if at all, in order that they might be first in the field and thus be in position to shut off competition. It was finally decided that they would begin at once to solicit subscriptions for stock, and that this stock should be restricted to the producers and not exceed their production. The shares are fixed at $25 each and are practically on the basis of a share to a cow, though the figuring is actually made on the number of quarts.

This method of apportioning the stock is adopted so that the producers and not outside parties may retain control, and it is believed that it will be possible to capitalize the company under such a plan. It was quite evident that without such restriction there are men who would gladly take large blocks for investment purposes.

The original paper which was taken out for signatures had a proviso which required that 75 per cent of the producers should sign to make it effective. It has been found impossible at this stage to secure this percentage, though 50 per cent of the production is signed. Some of the larger producers are in a position where they say they cannot sign until the association is an established fact. These men are enthusiastic over the possibilities of the association and have given their word that they will join as soon as they can see their way clear. This is also the feeling of some of the smaller producers, who say they are in no position to enter into anything not assured of stability by being actually organized. It is therefore the belief that as soon as the organization is really effected much more that 75 per cent will be readily enrolled.

One thing brought out in the meeting by those who have been canvassing the situation is that all the milkmen who serve Newport are not registered as required by law. There are 104 registered, but several more than this have been found. Another fact probably not generally known to Newporters is that the milkmen do not always peddle their own milk, and that some producers do not pretend to deliver at all. This is practicing on a small scale just what the association proposes to do. Some customers it is claimed are opposed to the proposed association, because they think that under the present arrangements they know just where their milk is produced. This the milkmen maintain is not known in many cases, and which under the proposed method of delivery it cannot be known, the supply will be so safeguarded that it will be a purer article than it need necessarily be under the present conditions.

At the meeting it was stated that some of the milkmen were a little disturbed about the giving up of their milk routes, because this would shut them off from the sale of chickens and eggs, which some of them sometimes peddle with their milk. To see that the producers shall not suffer from this readily could be made one of the objects of the association, it was stated, for while it has been the purpose from the first to handle creamery butter it is argued that a branch for the handling of poultry and eggs could be added. The association would take pains to establish and maintain a standard for its milk and butter, so that soon the name of the association would be considered by the public a guarantee of quality. The same standard might be established for other farm products, and thus there would be a demand for the association's fowls and eggs which would cause producers to be surprised at the quantities which could be sold.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. George R. Taylor, mail carrier on route No. 1, in company with Nathan Jones of Newport, is at the Grand Union Hotel, New York, where they intend to make their headquarters during their two weeks' stay in that city. John Taylor is substituting for his brother.

Mr. J. R. Pason has closed his cottage and gone to Washington for the winter. Miss Sarah M. Ward and Mrs. Jacob Ward will take charge of the cottage again this winter.

Mr. Percival A. Tilley of Asbury Park, N. J., is guest of his sister, Mrs. J. Oscar Peckham, and family.

The members of Aquidneck Grange have completed arrangements for the vaudeville to be given next week. The affair is expected to equal if not excel that of a year ago, which proved a great success. Rehearsals are being held and much interest is shown.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular Correspondence of the News.]

Mrs. Eliza M. Rogers has gone to Newport to make her home with her nephew, Mr. Charles M. Hughes, and family.

Mr. Otis Manchester has moved from the house on Sprague street, where he has lived several years, to the house of Mr. Daniel Hambly on Childs street.

Mr. Frank H. Chase is spending the week in New York.

Miss Elizabeth Hyam of New Bedford has been guest for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Perry G. Randall and family.

Mrs. Deforest Macomber and her son have gone to Saunderstown for the winter.

During the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson A. Bishop in New York, Mrs. William J. Barker, Mrs. Bishop's mother, has taken charge of the house and family.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Chase drove to Horse Neck beach, Westport, Mass., Saturday, returning Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. L. A. Popple has returned from a visit of 10 days to Miss Sarah E. Roberts of North Scituate. Miss Roberts taught in the public schools here a number of years.

Mrs. Mary Sisson of the Bristol Ferry House will observe her eighty-seventh birthday, Saturday.

Mrs. George R. Manchester, with her three children, was guest Tuesday of her mother, Mrs. L. A. Popple.

Mrs. George F. Dittmer has taken a house in Fall River and with two of her children will reside there for an indefinite period.

Mrs. Charlotte Sisson who has been visiting in Fitchburg and Sharon, has returned home. While away, she visited her grandson, Roy Tallman, who is at school.

Mr. William Barclay, of Glen Farm is in Chicago, attending the fair there, where the herd of Guernsey cattle is on exhibition.

Mrs. James J. Minnick of Providence has been guest of Mrs. George S. Sherman.

Mrs. Joseph W. Greene is improving.

MEERSCHAUM IN NEW MEXICO.

[Kansas City Star.]

Because of the discovery of vast deposits of meerschaum in the mountains of New Mexico it is likely that the monopoly of that mineral heretofore held by the Turkish government will be broken and pipes of that material will be lessened in cost.

Until recently all the meerschaum used in the commerce of the world was produced from a mine in the plains of Eskihisher, Anatoly, Turkey in Asia. In those mines are employed 10,000 men. The output of the mine was owned by the Turkish government and it kept the price up.

It is said that enough meerschaum has been discovered in Grant county, N. M., to supply the world's needs.

There is a popular belief that meerschaum is petrified sea form washed up ages ago and solidified by some strange process of nature. Meerschaum is a mineral known to scientists as "sepiolite." It is composed principally of silica and magnesium. It is found in fissures in the rock, where volcanic action has forced it up to the surface.

Meerschaum is used not only for making tobacco pipes, but because of its unique properties of resisting a high degree of heat and its ready absorption of water, it is put to various electrical and mechanical uses. In the mines of New Mexico a solid block of meerschaum weighing 42 pounds was taken out. It was the largest block of meerschaum ever mined.

PERSONALS.

....William H. Smith, a Pennsylvania Railroad conductor, who carries the 18-hour Chicago-New York flyer from Pittsburg to New York and who has always had charge of President Roosevelt's train when it was in the vicinity of Pittsburg, has received an autograph picture of the President, mailed from Louisiana, reading: "Accept my thanks, as an expression of my feeling of appreciation for your kind treatment rendered me while on your train."

....Professor and Mrs. William Henry Schofield have arrived at Berlin and the professor, who holds the chair of comparative literature at Harvard, will begin his lectures as exchange professor at the University of Berlin for the academic year 1907-08, about October 23. He took part in the installation of the new rector of Berlin University, Dr. Stump and Professor Schofield, wearing his Harvard doctor's gown and red hood, marching in the rectorial procession.

....Announcement is made at the State Department that Algernon Sartoris, grandson of President Grant, and son of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, has been appointed secretary of the United States legation at Montevideo, Uruguay. The appointment is credited to the District of Columbia, where Mr. Sartoris has resided most of his life. He was on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee when the latter commanded the Fifth army corps during the Spanish American war, and was stationed at Havana.

....Lady McKenna, widow of Sir Joseph McKenna, left the bulk of her fortune of $180,000 to societies for the care of horses and dogs. For "Rorey" and "Ruffles," her two dogs, she left annuities of $200 each for their maintenance. To make certain that her horses should never know a mistress less kind and thoughtful than herself she directed that they be killed. To the Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association she left $2,500, and the residue of her estate she bequeathed to the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

....Henry J. Duveen, who not long ago paid more than $5,000,000 for the famous Rudolph Kann art collection, began life as a blacksmith. Mr. Duveen was one of a number of young Dutch Jews who left their native land for England. Emigrating to Hull, he followed his trade, that of a blacksmith, for some time, but soon his faculty for getting on asserted itself. He went to London and became associated with a Holborn firm of jewellers, educated himself and mastered every detail of his work. Eventually he and his brother established the business in Bond street which has become famous all over the world.

....Thomas Ryan, for nearly 11 years First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, will retire from that office this month and will be succeeded by Frank Pierce of Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. Ryan was formerly minister to Mexico and is from Kansas. Mr. Ryan suffered a nervous breakdown last spring and only recently recovered from it. Because of the physical strain involved in his duties he asked to be relieved from the office. Mr. Pierce is a member of a Salt Lake City law firm, graduated from Williams College in 1881 and is a regent of the University of Utah. His practice has included many cases under the mining and other public land laws. He is a Republican of prominence in Utah.

A Costume of Taffetas and Lace.

Numbers of well dressed women are wearing costumes this season in the ever fashionable magpie combination. Plain black unrelieved by white or some light color is trying to the majority of women, but set it off with delicate white laces, net or chiffon and it is rarely unbecoming. Especially is this true if the costume be one of the fashionable jumper models wherein the white is confined to the bodice and worn next the face. The picture is a striking model of black taffetas, handsome black lace appliques and fine white lace. The design is really very simple, but the materials are such that the finished effect is one of elaboration and elegance.

The skirt, slightly gathered into the crushed girdle which joins it to the jumper waist, is inset with the black lace in deep Vandyke points to the knees, these points coming on the sides, the space between being banded with stitched folds of the taffetas. The simple jumper is made of the taffetas and lace with a guimpe of white repousse lace over white chiffon, and trimmed with tiny buttons of silver soutache braid. The Japanese or sling sleeve of the taffetas is edged with lace and lined with white chiffon, on which are mounted numerous little white lace ruffles. The waist line is lifted several inches in the back, to give the fashionable empire effect, and the skirt is quite long all around.

HER SAMPLER.

[Anna B. Patta, in St. Nicholas.]

To think great-grandmother could be
A little girl of eight,
In pinafore of dimity,
Or sunbonnet, sedate.
This sampler, faded now and worn,
Her childish fingers made;
Each stitch, of patient labor born,
With careful touch was laid.

"Wrought in the eighth year of her age
By Polly Simms," I read.
"Ah, what a sober little sage
Our ancestor, indeed!
"In 1700—March—5th day—"
These words she doth indite:
"Children, your parents should obey,
'Tis seemly in God's sight!"

The alphabet runs, row on row,
In letters large and small;
The numbers—"1-2-3-"—below,
"Etc.," ending all,
And then, the border-stitch around,
So neat and so precise,
In faded crewels, on a ground
Of cunning, quaint device.

Sometimes I seem to see her there,
With little, busy hands;
Her pretty, smoothly parted hair
Plaited in silky bands,
Sitting sedately on a stool,
Close to her mother's side,
Sewing her "stent," by given rule,
With watchful eye to guide.

Oh, did she ever romp and play,
And get in mischief, too?
Or did she walk in formal way,
As she was taught to do?
This little, Puritanic maid,
Whom I can seem to see,
Sorting her silks, of somber shade,
Her sampler on her knee!

FANCIES.

Blobbs—Every man has his price.
Slobbs—Oh, I don't know. Many a man gives himself away.—[Philadelphia Record.

"Edgar is a splendid talker, isn't he?"
"One of the finest I ever escaped from."—[Life.

She—Do you believe that man is really made of dust?
He—Well, he wouldn't be able to travel far in your company if he wasn't.—[Judge.

"Some men," said Uncle Eben, "seems to git enjoyment out o' hard work, an' some other men seems to make hard work out o' deir enjoyment."—[Washington Star.

Penitent Old Lady—I have been a great sinner more than 80 years and didn't know it.
Old Colored Servant—I knowed it all de time!—[Kansas City Post.

"You never can tell," observed Uncle Allen Sparks, "what lasting results may be accomplished by an earnest word spoken at the right time. Many a man has had the shape of his nose changed for life by calling another man a liar."—[Chicago Tribune.

"With a hundred thousand dollars," said the man of expansive ideas, "I could make a fortune in Wall street."
"Yes," rejoined the piker, "but whose fortune would you make?"—[Washington Star.

M.—de Paris—Can you tell me, sir, where is found the new American animal, the teddy bear?
The Attendant (of simian countenance)—Teddy bear! No, sir, I belong in the monkey 'ouse.—[The Sketch.

"He's almost as wealthy as you are, isn't he?" asked Jigley.
"Yes," replied Richley, "but he's awfully tight-fisted."
"Why, he said he'd give $50 to that charity if you would."
"Exactly; that just shows that he doesn't expect to contribute at all."—[Philadelphia Press.

JAPANESE IN KOREA.

Efforts to Educate and Uplift the People Looked Upon by Them With Ingratitude.

[Adachi Kinnosuke, in American Review of Reviews.]

From the very first days when Nippon began to take an active interest in Korean reform, our statesmen looked upon popular education as the basis of all reform measures. Education served us in the days of Nippon's rebirth through the 60's and early 70's as the magic wand which wrought so many wonders. Why should it not work the same gracious miracles in Korean regeneration?

There was, accordingly, organized in Nippon an association called To-a Doshikai, of which the distinguished ambassador of Nippon at Washington, Viscount Aoki, was president. This organization alone, for many years raised thousands upon thousands of yen for no other purpose than to contribute to the cause of Korean education. Many thousands of yen which were raised by the association and sent to Korea seemed to have found the same marvelous common grave of all wealth in Korea, the pockets of corrupt officials. When Prince Ito was appointed to the residency-general in Korea, one of the first things which engaged his thoughts and efforts was the question of popular education in Korea. Schooling looked too much like work for easy-going Koreans and the Korean boys. The popularity of the residency-general was not heightened by it.

Koreans do not like us because we went into their country and said to them: "Work; we will give you money, we will make you wealthy." They said to us: "We do not wish for your money, we have lived comfortably without work, we do not wish to work." And then we made them work, they did not like us. We built the Seoul-Fusan and Seoul-Wiju railways, and they did not see any reason whatever why they should travel at such a mad pace. We built waterworks for them, furnished them with electric lights, and told them that their alleys with open gutters, with their green slimes, affording such a fruitful factory for pestilence and plague, must go. They thought that we were too particular about too many things. They asked us why we never ceased bothering them.

We established schools, but they did not see any reason why their children should waste their lives over books, when a fat office, which was the end and aim of all their ambition, scholarly and otherwise, could be secured—not by scholarship, but by certain ability at negotiation in money. We found the Koreans with an endless number of strong strings laden with iron cash, and showed them the way to carry in their pockets an amount of money which would take two mules to carry in the original cash. The accused us of making them so much poorer.

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Special Winter Rates for Permanent Guests.
European Plan.
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New and Modern in every respect.
For permanent or transient guests.
SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH.
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UNITED STATES HOTEL
LATELY REFURNISHED AND UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Open the Entire Year.
Reduced rates by the week or month.
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TAN SHOES
FOR FALL and WINTER.
EVERY STYLE
—AT—
THE RUMFORD SEABURY CO.

BUTTER.
We guarantee that every pound of butter sold in our store is strictly pure
CREAMERY BUTTER,
The Best in the City.
We are led to make this statement owing to the fact that it has come to our attention that others are selling renovated butter and we wanted the people to know that they could find only the pure article with us.
BRING US YOUR DOLLAR AND WE WILL GIVE YOU MORE FOR IT THAN ANYBODY ELSE.
National Butter Co.
205 Thames St., Newport, R.I.
Stores in all the large cities.

USE
Patton's Sun-Proof Paint,
The paint with the Guarantee.
FOR SALE BY
Dring & Smith,
Telephone. 43 MILL STREET.

Newport Transfer Express Co.,
Baggage and Freight.
Main Office, 272 Thames St.
(Fall River Line Ticket Office.)
The only Express Company checking baggage from residences to destination.
Consignments of freight collected.
Information in regard to baggage or freight cheerfully given.
Tel. 371. Call Us Up
730.
1051. FRANK J. HUGHES, General Manager.
Branch Offices: Stable Marsh Street, Fall River Line Wharf.

Henry Biesel & Son,
256-258 Thames Street.

All of the Music from
The Tatooed Man,
Now in Stock,
Rogers Music Store.
210 THAMES STREET.

The Newport Journal
AND WEEKLY NEWS.
Is especially adapted to mailing.

GROCERIES.

WE BELIEVE IN SELLING
Our Meats and Vegetables on the smallest margin of profit. "Quick Sales" and "Small Profits" is our method.
W. C. SCOTT, Postoffice Square. Telephone 543.

DRINK
AUTOCRAT COFFEE And TEA.
The most popular coffee and tea sold in Newport. Housekeepers are delighted with the attractive and useful premiums given in exchange for Autocrat coupons.
For Sale by All Grocers.
BROWNELL & FIELD CO.
Providence, R. I.

GROCERIES.

Pure Cider Vinegar
Made from the juice of SOUND APPLES,
Guaranteed by the National Pure Food Law Commission as Absolutely PURE,
25c. GALLON.
Send in your jugs
—TO—
Kenyon & Smith's,
110 BROADWAY.

GRAPES.
Just Received, a Large Lot of Fresh Grapes.
A 3-lb. basket of Concords at 15 cents.
A 3-lb. basket of Delawares at 20 cents.
A large basket of Tokays at 65 cents.
Large, handsome Malagas 15 cents a pound.
—AT—
GEO. A. EDDY'S,
Cash Market and Grocery.
250 THAMES STREET.

German Malt Extract.
Imparts Strength, Aids Digestion, Produces an Appetite.
RED ALASKA SALMON.
25 B'dway. Peleg Bryer, 11 Spring St.

C. A. Hilcken,
BOOKBINDER,
Over Hart's Book Store
NEWPORT, R. I.
Formerly 242 Thames St. Tel. 1721.

GROCERIES.

FRESH SMOKED
SALMON
—AND—
HALIBUT.
A nice lot of
QUINCES,
60 cents peck.
Charles A. Manchester,
BROADWAY.

NEW GOODS JUST IN.
Ralston Breakfast Food.
Ralston, Purina Mills Entire Wheat Health Flour.
Ralston, Purina Mills Cream Graham Flour.
Ralston Health Crisp,
Reliable Self-Raising Flour.
Ontario Mills Self-Raising Buckwheat.
Gold Leaf Brand Maple Syrup.
—AT—
The Boston Grocery
CITY HALL SQUARE.
BROADWAY.
G. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.
Telephone 339.

New Goods.
Ontario Self-Raising Buckwheat.
Aunt Maria's Pancake Flour.
Educator Rye Flour.
Educator Rye Meal.
Educator Graham Flour.
Educator Toasterettes.
Educator Wafers.
Educator Ginger Cookies.
SPECIAL SALES IN OUR MEAT DEPARTMENT
Saturday afternoon and evening,
T. FRED KAULL,
391-393 Thames Street.
Tel 476.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS.

Published every afternoon except Sunday.

Office, 207 Thames Street.

EXCLUSIVE ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE.

T. T. Pitman, Proprietor.

News, $6.00 a year. 12 cents a week.
Journal and Weekly News, $2 a year.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office, down stairs, 9908
or if that is busy, 17
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms Upstairs, 782
Publisher's Residence, 18 High St., 322

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for two dollars a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as new.

BACK NUMBERS.

Copies of the Daily News, one week old, three cents extra for each month or part of a month. Copies of the Newport Journal and Weekly News, one month old, five cents extra for each month or part of a month.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week and are allowed fifty-two changes a year. Legal notices, auction sales, amusements, cards, wants and lost and found are not included in space contract.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

Newport Daily News

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1907.

Articles on subjects of local or general interest will be gladly received, and will be used if their value warrants and the name of the writer is sent therewith. The name need not necessarily appear in the News.

TEN PAGES.

THE DOUBLE-ACTING TARIFF.

The advocates of reciprocity with Canada are met with the assurance that the Dominion would not make a reciprocity treaty with us. If true, that is of course an insurmountable obstacle, but it may not be true; we cannot tell until we try.

There are very high protectionists in Canada, as there are in this country, and this brings out the curious fact that the protectionists on each side of the line think they need a tariff wall to save them from being under-sold by the people on the other side. Now it seems as if it were as plain as a pikestaff that each country cannot under-sell the other. If one of them can produce more cheaply than the other, that one does not need protection.

We have a duty on Canadian coal; our coal producers declare that free coal would ruin them. But Canada also has a duty on our coal. How can each coal be cheaper than the other? We have a duty on lumber, designed primarily to keep out the products of the Canadian forests. We are told that wages are so low in Canada that Dominion lumber would under-sell ours if admitted free. But Canada has a duty on our lumber, and it is not a great while since Canadian lumbermen were appealing for higher duties, and to show the need of them gave the statistics of lumber importations from the United States. So our lumbermen need a tariff wall to protect them from Canadian competition, and yet they can pay the duty and sell lumber in Canada at a rate which alarms the Canadian lumbermen. Some years ago our bureau of labor investigated the cost of manufacturing white pine lumber and showed that it was lower on this side of the line than to the north of it.

At a meeting of Canadian manufacturers one of their number said, "I would make the tariff as high as Haman's gallows to keep the Yankees out," and his audience applauded. But our manufacturers think they also need protection from the Canadian manufacturers. It is all very wonderful and mysterious. How can each country under-sell the other?

A TRAMPS' UNION.

Unionism has received a new recruit in the organization of a tramps protective society. That is not exactly the name of the new association, but it is a union and its object is the promotion of the welfare of tramps. Of course it is not a labor organization, for tramps are never known to labor of their own will, but it is a phase of unionism and shows the extent to which this idea of organization for mutual protection has spread. It shows too, a new aspect of the tramp problem and indicates that there may be increased difficulty in treating this evil and suppressing those who maintain it. Organized tramps can do much to thwart the efforts of those who are working to reduce the number of trampers and in many ways seeking to solve the problem presented by these nomads. Heretofore these wanderers have been dealt with individually or in small numbers, but with a general organization for mutual advantage it may be that they must be dealt with in the future in masses and as a body.

About the time that this union of tramps was being formed the prison congress was considering soberly the tramp evil and the problem which it presents to those who are seeking the betterment of society. Many suggestions of varied sorts were made for the proper treatment of this class, some of which were excellent and others not very practical, but there was no difference of opinion as to the necessity for some action to mitigate the evil and reduce the number of those on the road. No very definite conclusions were reached by the congress, it being left to those in attendance to adopt such measures as seemed best adapted to particular sections, it being recognized that, while in some general points the evil is the same everywhere and the remedy must be the same, in other respects special difficulties are encountered and must be met by special treatment.

It has come about that cities are not now nearly so badly infested with these nomads as they once were, because of the many restrictions placed upon tramps and the severe penalties imposed upon them if they are caught. But in the country districts these men can be more independent, because they are not under such close surveillance and can be more obnoxious, at time and under favorable conditions almost defying those whom they annoy. It is in the rural districts, therefore, that the evil is most marked at present, and it is there that restrictions need most to be imposed upon the wanderers, for the protection of communities and residents. In such sections these men become bold and insolent, terrify the dwellers in scattered farm houses and make all sorts of depredations upon the farms and their products. So the worst of the evil is felt there, though the time was when the cities seemed full of tramps and the problem had to be wrestled with and adequate measures taken to curb the evil.

The railroads in these days are helping not a little to keep the tramps in check, by efforts to prevent them from using trains as mediums of free travel beneath the trucks, some of them having issued strict orders that all tramps must be driven from the tracks and not permitted to loaf around stations or other buildings belonging to the roads. This action had become necessary in view of the damage inflicted upon the property of the railroads, and it is expected that it will have a good effect in reducing the number of men on the road. Of course driving them from the railroad tracks may simply force them into the open highways, but it is not believed that great difficulty will be experienced in that direction, but that rather the evil will be diminished by the action. It will be interesting to watch the result of the invasion of the field of unionism by these tramps and to see how much they are able to accomplish for their own protection by organizing for that purpose.

THE ROYAL ROAD TO WEALTH

There is no excuse now for any one to be poor. We all know how to become multi-millionaires—that is, if we have about a million to start with. The recipe is no more impracticable, therefore, than the immortal recipe of Mrs. Glass for cooking a hare. You must catch your first million, and after that it is plain sailing if you have nerve—and if you have the nerve there will not be much difficulty about the first million.

We have already learned how promoters obtain their first million, and not infrequently the second and third and fourth and fifth. If you have nerve but no money, induce five manufacturers to agree to sell you their establishments, worth $100,000 apiece, for a million each in securities. Form a corporation and issue six millions of securities—two millions of preferred stock, two millions of common stock and two millions of bonds. Give a million in securities to each of the owners and keep a million yourself. Sell the bonds and the common stock; you won't obtain par for it, but all the property in sight is worth only half a million, so there is big money in selling the stocks at a heavy discount and you and the five owners have the five mills among you.

So much for your first million. Now get hold of a factory or a franchise or any old thing for about $100,000. Sell it to the corporation you have already formed, for a million; if you divide with your five associates, they will agree to the scheme. You will then be well started toward your second million and further operations of the same sort will put you where you can buy a railroad for ten millions, capitalize it at sixty millions, and sell the stock to the public, keeping a good portion of it in your own hands and those of your pals—that is to say, your associates. You don't need a majority. If the stock is well scattered it is not likely to be combined against you, and you can run the whole business and lend the assets to yourself and buy worthless property of yourself, even though you do not own more than 20 or 25 per cent of the stock.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

If Germany would send her fleet over here, as she has been reported rather doubtfully to be intending, the three foremost nations in the world would be making naval demonstrations at about the same time, "for the benefit of whom it may concern." The Pacific trip of our battleships is of course an effort to show the world what we can do in an emergency—with several months' notice to put the vessels in good condition. England's assemblage of 110 war vessels without weakening her principal naval stations is a demonstration to the world and also a demonstration to her own people, and the latter is probably the real reason for this display. The ministry is trying to reduce expenses; the opposition charges it with sacrificing Britain's position on the seas, and the parade of 110 war vessels while maintaining the regular naval stations is the reply of the government.

This demonstration is already being used here in the interest of a marked increase of the navy. But an English naval expert already puts our fleet above that of any other power except England, and we need no such fleet as that of England. The British empire is scattered all over the world and a large fleet is necessary to defend the various fragments and maintain communication between them under all circumstances, and also to convoy England's food supply in the event of war. Before the Spanish war we had no outlying dependencies and we have few now, and our food supplies need no convoys.

Because England has a large fleet and a large foreign commerce there is a disposition to attribute the latter to the former and to imagine that if we had a bigger navy we would increase our foreign trade. But no foreign merchant buys goods of England on account of her navy, Belgium with no navy has a great foreign trade, the naval command of the Pacific means nothing commercially, and we should not increase our exports—almost all the jingoes are protectionists and oppose increasing our imports—if we had twice as many warships as we have. How should we? What connection is there between a big navy and a big export trade? Do we shoot our exports into foreign markets?

Secretary Taft is receiving a specially hearty welcome in the Philippines. He was governor of the islands for a considerable time and the people have pleasant recollections of him as a man and an official. In his address to the multitude assembled on the stage at Manila he said this was the third reception given him by the Filipinos and the greatest of all, and that he took a greater pride and interest in the organization of the government for the Philippines than in any other work of his life.

The increasing tide of immigrants was maintained during September, when 98,694 new-comers were admitted to the United States. This is an increase of 25 per cent over September, 1905, and of three per cent over September 1906. Immigration for the six months ended September 30 suggested 779,527 persons an increase of more than 14 per cent over the corresponding period last year. During September 17,206 persons, and during the six months 149,683 persons, came from Russia.

City Treasurer Taylor states that the city has at the present valuation a reserve capacity for bonded debt of $441,000, the present bonded debt being $1,031,000 and the bonding capacity of the city $1,472,000. The issuance of bonds for $30,000, asked for by the School Committee for a new school, will not materially change the condition of affairs so far as city bonds are concerned.

Another grandson of General U. S. Grant has entered public life. Algernon Sartoris, son of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, who has been appointed secretary of the American legation at Montevideo, Uruguay, is said to be a young man worthy of the appointment and capable of making a mark in the diplomatic service.

The chairman of the South African Banking Company, who recently issued a statement regarding the quantity of gold yet unmined in the Rand, made a mistake of a few ciphers in the estimate printed. He says the amount should have been $5,000,000,000, instead of $5,000,000,000,000.

The college football teams are practicing behind closed gates, preparatory to "springing" surprises in the big games.

HISTORY RELATING TO THE TOOTHBRUSH.

[Dental Summary.]

Toothbrushes when first introduced were regarded as by no means important accessories to the toilet, but rather as minor luxuries, and suitable for women only.

The diary of a London merchant trading to the colonies has this entry:

"Bought a toothbrush for my wife, which, used together with salte water, very strong, and a wasshe of Herbs, she is told will keep her Teethe from falling out or getting hollowe. The salte and Herbes may well prove strengthening to her Gummes, wch. are tender, but for the brush, it seems but a silly Toy, hardly like to ware the worth of its price and scarce cleanley save when new. But she must have, it being a new thang late from France."

In the famous collection of the letters of the Verney family, as well, the toothbrush is referred to as "an elegant trifle, now used by the ladies of Paris."

But when Sally Annis, a colonial belle, wrote of it to her sister she had, like the London merchant's wife, good hopes of its proving of more than trifling value. Her seafaring father had just brought her one, along with other gifts.

"Besides these, and ye smalle combe, ho brt. me a new mouthbrush made of eyvory," she wrote, "the back parte inlayed very pretty with silver; and yet brissels long and stiffe and sett very firm; wch. he is assured will help me of my Tooth Akes; wch. you will guess deer Judy I do pray it may."—

THE MISSES MILLS HUNT COONS.

Misses Gladys and Beatrice Mills, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, have recently taken part in a "coon hunt" as the result of a dare. Sheriff Robert W. Chanler challenged them and their friend Miss Burden, at a dinner at the Mills mansion at Staatsburg, N. Y., last Thursday night, where they met the Duchess of Manchester, who was a guest of Frederick W. Vanderbilt at Hyde Park.

After dinner all the party except the duchess went in automobiles to Mr. Chanler's farm. The Misses Mills and Miss Burden put on rubber boots, each took a lantern and guided by Mr. Chanler's coon dog Sport, plunged into Hooker's woods, which surround the Chanler farm. The first coon was treed an hour later, and Miss Burden killed it. The Misses Mills shot at two other treed coons, but missed. Mr. Chanler secured one coon and the party returned at midnight.

For Sale and For Rent,

HOUSES.

A few of the offers are VERY ATTRACTIVE in price.

APPLY TO

RICHARD C. DERBY,

136 Bellevue Avenue.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

East Greenwich Democrats Endorse Anti-Allen Republicans.

Ex-Governor Garvin Beaten in Cumberland Caucus—The Providence Ticket.

"Anything to beat Sam Allen," was the counsel which finally prevailed at the Democratic caucus at East Greenwich last evening, when the electors assembled at the call of the Democratic town committee and unanimously nominated for senator and representative, Stephen T. Arnold and Charles G. Hill, the parties named for these positions, respectively, at the anti-Allen Republican caucus held a few evenings ago, which was subsequently declared void by the executive committee of the Republican state central committee. The course adopted did not meet the unqualified approval of all the Democrats who took part in the discussion which preceded the action taken by the caucus. Joseph P. Taft, who has been a prominent member of the local Democracy for several years, pleaded for a straight Democratic ticket, but no voices in support of his plea were heard when the votes were taken, and Mr. Taft himself said afterward that he did not seriously object to the present arrangement, provided the candidates named would vote for Colonel R. H. I. Goddard for Senator. No information on that point, however, was forthcoming, and the candidates are unpledged, so far as this caucus is concerned.

In one of the largest caucuses which the Democratic party of Cumberland has ever held the friends of the men who served the town in the General Assembly last year won a notable victory, after one of the most interesting campaigns, the town has seen in years. The two interesting features of this gathering were the voters for Senator Thomas McKenna and former Governor L. F. C. Garvin. The former was opposed by three other candidates, one of these being Gustavus Taylor, who has been considered strong but who at the caucus failed to show great strength. Senator McKenna who for several years past has been considered one of the party bulwarks in the state senate, completely annihilated the opposition, polling nearly three times the combined vote against him. Former Governor Garvin's aspirations to again represent his town in the lower-house of the legislature apparently received but little encouragement from his political friends. Early in the campaign Dr. Garvin announced that he would be a candidate, but he failed to come within 50 votes of Mr. Barry, who received the nomination. For the first time in the history of the town the Australian system of voting was adopted in caucus and there was very general commendation of the system.

It is understood that the Republican managers have given up all hope of securing General William Ames to head the General Assembly ticket from Providence as the candidate for senator. It is said that, while the committee appointed by the convention delegates in caucus Monday noon has not waited upon him, it has been intimated to the Republican leaders that it would be useless to formally tender him the nomination, as he would be unable to consider it. The ticket which is to be presented to the postponed city Assembly convention this afternoon had not been made up at a late hour yesterday. A meeting of the committee appointed at Monday's caucus of delegates to the convention was held yesterday, but it was adjourned without any conclusion having been reached. It is still uncertain whether a complete new ticket will be placed in the field, headed by a new candidate for senator, or a considerable portion of last year's ticket, with ex-Senator William A. Morgan at its head, will be named.

Colonel Irving O. Hunt may be selected to run for the office of secretary of state on the Democratic ticket, in place of Colonel Attmore A. Tucker, who has declined the nomination. The Democratic state central committee met yesterday afternoon to consider the matter. It was decided that as no formal declination had yet been filed with the secretary of state by Colonel Tucker, the whole matter should be left to the executive committee without further immediate action. Colonel Hunt is the second member of Governor Higgin's staff to be considered in connection with this nomination.

Judge Baker of the superior court filed a rescript yesterday in which he orders the questions raised by the coal dealers' demurrers to the indictments returned last winter against them for alleged conspiracy certified to the supreme court for determination by that tribunal before further proceedings are taken in the superior court. There were two indictments, one of which was against the Eastern Coal Company, John R. White & Son, Incorporated, Doe & Little Company, Curran & Burton, Incorporated, and Harry C. Clark, and the other against George E. Warren, Smith P. Burton, James A. Kinghorn and Merwin White. The action was taken by a special grand jury summoned by Attorney General William B. Greenough pursuant to a resolution passed by the legislature following the sudden and concerted jump of the price of coal among all the dealers in Providence from $6 to $7.25 per ton, in January last. The defendants demurred to the indictments on 17 grounds, which are discussed by the court, who says the law of criminal conspiracy in respect of cases alleging restraint of trade as decided by the different courts is in a very confused and unsatisfactory way.

Samuel M. Gray, for 17 years previous to May 5, 1890, city engineer of Providence, has been appointed one of the appraisers of the water plant at Denver, Col. The plant is to be acquired by the city from those controlling it and a board of appraisers has been named to assess its valuation. Mr. Gray is known as one of the leading authorities on municipal engineering in the United States, having been actively engaged in the civil engineering profession for upward of 40 years. During that time he has designed water works and sewerage systems for more than a score of cities in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and has been retained as an expert witness in numerous litigations. Among his more important works have been the designing of a sewerage and drainage system for the city of Havana, during the American protectorate; the remodeling of the water works system of Baltimore at a cost of $2,000,000, and the designing of water and sewerage works for Monterey, Mexico; Toronto, Can., and Louisville, Ky., Mr. Gray served on the commission appointed by President Harrison to design a system of sewerage for the District of Columbia, and plans for preventing the overflow of the Potomac river, and on the commission to design a sewerage system for the city of Baltimore, appointed after the great fire. In his capacity of city engineer of Providence he visited the principal cities of Europe to study various methods of sewerage disposal, and designed in general the present city system of intercepting sewers and sewage disposal works. He was also for several years a member of the Board of Public Works of Providence.

Police Commissioner Pierce of Providence slept all Monday night in an automobile in front of the town hall at Apponaug. Mr. Pierce awoke soon after daylight and, throwing off the rugs in which he had wrapped himself before going to sleep, stepped out of the car and ordered it taken to the garage of W. L. Arnold, proprietor of the Apponaug Hotel. Mr. Pierce explained that on reaching Apponaug at midnight Monday, on his way to Providence from New London, his car had broken down, and, as the hour was late he decided not to disturb any of the residents of the place, and accordingly retired under furs on the back seat of the machine. There was considerable excitement when the police commissioner was discovered early in the morning by curious wayfarers.

Under the title of "A Rhode Island World-Conquest Rally" an enthusiastic missionary convention was held at the Cranston Street Baptist Church, Providence, yesterday afternoon and evening for the benefit of the American Baptist Missionary Union. Prominent speakers addressed both gatherings and at 6 o'clock a largely attended business men's supper was held in the church vestry.

A total of $3,742 was contributed to the work of the union at the meetings, the greatest amount, $3,587, being subscribed by the business men during the supper. Deacon W. H. Waite presided at the supper and introduced the speakers, Colonel E. H. Haskell of Boston and M. D. Eubank, M. D., of China.

HEATING STOVES.

Cylinder and Round Oak, suitable for bedrooms and parlors, from $4, $5, $6 to $10 a-piece.

Stove Boards, Stove Pipe, etc., Fishing Tackle a bargain, 2 Joint Rods, $2.25, Reels $1 up.

DANIEL E. SULLIVAN,

Old City Hall Novelty Shop.

Tel. 665.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

To The Heirs at Law of Alfred Smith by Thomas A. Lawton, Agent, The Gibbs Land Company, by W. E. C. Eustis, President, Addison Thomas, Andrew C. Wheelwright, Frances S. Whitehouse, Mary E. Spencer, Philip J. MacVlear, Rebecca MacVlear, Sarah Titus Zabriskie, Grace E. Barnes, Stephen H. Arnold and John Henshaw, Trustees, Alice C. Mauran, The Savings Bank of Newport by Grant P. Taylor, Treasurer, and to all others interested in the land hereinafter mentioned.

(SEAL)

GREETING:

WHEREAS, Addison Thomas and others, by their petition to the Board of Aldermen of the City of Newport, in said State, have prayed said Board to declare the following described piece of land to be a public highway, to wit: a certain open street or way called Prairie Avenue, being about forty feet in width and extending from Catherine Street to Kay Street, and representing that said highway has been quietly, peaceably and actually used and improved and considered as a public highway for the space of more than twenty years last past. AND it being shown to said Board that you are interested in, or have claims to said land through which said so-called highway is laid, or some part thereof, said Board referred the consideration of said petition to the **Fifth day of November, A. D. 1907,** at 8 o'clock P. M. in the Aldermanic Chamber in the City Hall.

YOU are, therefore, hereby notified to appear before said Board, at said time and place, if you see fit, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and said piece of land declared by said Board of Aldermen to be a public highway according to the statute in such case made and provided.

Ordered and given by said Board of Aldermen on the First day of October A. D. 1907.

Signed and sealed by order and in behalf of said Board of Aldermen by David Stevens, Clerk of said Board, on the day last aforesaid.

FRANCIS N. FULLERTON,
City Clerk.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

Poll Tax Notice.

ALL VOTERS who have not been assessed a tax on either real or personal estate have been assessed a poll tax of $1, and are hereby notified to call at the office (or send by mail) and pay the same between October 15 and November 15.

The office is open daily from 10:30 A. M. to 1:00 P. M., and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Chapter 900, section 1 of 1890 and Chapter 47, Section 6 of 1896, provide as follows:

If any person against whom a tax is assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter shall refuse or neglect to pay the same for 30 days after the same is due, the collector of taxes shall demand the same of such person with 25 cents for the cost of such demand and if any such person upon whom demand is made as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to pay such tax, together with the cost of making such demand within five days after the date of such demand, then the collector of taxes shall unless said tax has been remitted, as is herein before provided, levy upon the body of said person and commit him to jail in the county of Providence, there to remain until he shall pay such tax [illegible] costs, including cost of [illegible] as aforesaid, [illegible] from in due course of [illegible]

The Supreme Court of the State has recently rendered an opinion sustaining this law in every particular.

H. W. COZZENS,
Collector of Taxes,
Room 10, City Hall,
Newport, R. I., October 12, 1907.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

Application has been made for transfer of license granted to

ABRAHAM L. ASH to WM. L. REYNOLDS, at 12 COLLINS ST.

The Board of Police Commissioners will be in session at their office, Room 4, City Hall on Fridays, Oct. 11 and 18 at 8 P. M., when opportunity will be given for remonstrants to be heard before granting same.

Published by order of the Board,
GEO. H. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

25 BICYCLE BARGAINS
From $3.00 Up.

2 Columbia Chainless; also Singer Sewing Machine in good condition for $20.
VINING'S CYCLE STORE,
Little Store, Opp. Oak Street,
Broadway. Tel. 87.

THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, Oct. 16, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight; Thursday, partly cloudy to cloudy; light winds generally westerly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Scattered light showers have occurred in the lower portion of the Ohio valley, in Texas and westward to the Southern Pacific coast, and the weather this morning is cloudy in these districts. In other sections of the country is continues fair and generally clear. The temperature is generally somewhat higher. At 8 A. M. in New England it ranged between 34 and 48. At New York is was 48, Washington 40, St. Louis 52, Chicago 52, Denver 40, and San Francisco 58.

J. W. Smith,
Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	50	59	59
Barometer,	30.40	29.44	30.44
Wind,	N W	S E	S
Weather,	Clear	Clear	Clear

MINIATUE CALENDAR.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 16.

Sun rises	5 h 58 m
Sun sets	17 h 02 m
Moon sets	0 h 13 m
Length of day	11 h 04 m
Day's decrease	1 h 13 m
High water	3 h 03 m; 15 h 30 m

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17.

Sun rises	5 h 59 m
Sun sets	17 h 01 m
Moon sets	1 h 21 m
Length of day	11 h 02 m
Day's decrease	4 h 15 m
High water	4 h 02 m; 16 h 29 m

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.

Sun rises	6 h 00 m
Sun sets	16 h 59 m
Moon sets	2 h 35 m
Length of day	10 h 59 m
Day's decrease	4 h 18 m
High water	4 h 51 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, October 21, 4 h 16 m, W.
Last Quarter, October 29 2 h 52 m, E.
New Moon, Nov. 5, 17 h 39 m, W.
First Quarter, Nov. 12, 12 h 11 m, E

NEW TODAY.

	Page
Lost—Skiff	9
Skelley's Salve	4
To Let—Studio	9
To Let—Rooms	9
Smith—Dass, etc.	7
Horses at Auction	10
Opera House—Sapho	5
Perfection Oil Heater	2
Wanted—Lady's Maid	9
M. Angela—Meats, etc.	4
Middletown—Vaudeville	5
R. H. Barker—Wall Papers	1
Wanted—Feather Beds, etc.	9
H. L. Dyer—Cottage for Sale	4
National Butter Co.—Butter	3
Crown Co. Co.—Announcement	8
D. E. Sullivan—Heating Stoves	4
C. Manchester—Smoker Salmon, etc	3

TO INSURE INSERTION ON THE DAY DESIRED CHANGES OF ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE SENT IN THE NIGHT BEFORE.

FOR SALE.

$500 Down will secure a desirable cottage near Newport Avenue, the balance to remain on mortgage, corner lot, 8 rooms, bath and heat. Owner leaving city.

HERBERT L. DYER,
Cor. Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.
Branch office 64 Broadway.

HEATING APPARATUS

PROMPTLY INSTALLED.

—BY—

Philip F. Conroy,

167 Thames Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

HENRY BULL, JR.

183 Thames Street.

Properties for Sale.

(1) Double tenement, Pope street; rents for $300. $3,500.

(2) Cottage House, Middleton avenue, $3,500.

(3) Double tenement, Farewell street, $1,500

HENRY BULL, JR.,

REAL ESTATE.

Gas Building, 183 Thames St.

NEWPORT HOSPITAL.

In addition to the other generous donations which have been received, the Trustees of the Hospital wish to acknowledge with gratitude the following:

Union Congregational Church,	$ 7.00
Channing Memorial Church,	53.97
First Methodist Church,	24.77
St. Matthew's Church, Jamestown,	25.43
A Friend,	1.02
Thames Street Methodist Church,	8.00
Mrs. Hitchcock,	40.00

J. TRUMAN BURDICK, Treasurer.
September 28, 1907.

IMPORTED PRINTS

French and English.

Call and examine our Collection

Wiseman

112 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

ARCHITECT JOHNSTON,

69 Mill Street.

Prepares plans for buildings of all kinds; also alterations to buildings. Estimates furnished and work executed quickly.

Furnished Cottages for Winter For Rent.

1. A comfortably furnished cottage, 9 rooms and all modern improvements. Close to Touro Park. $300 for winter season.
2. An excellent 9-room cottage, comfortably furnished. All modern improvements. Close to Catherine Street. $35 monthly, for winter.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent, 132 Bellevue Ave. (Telephone No. 320.)

DIED.

PECKHAM—In this city, 14th inst., Charles H. Peckham, aged 73 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 18 Newport avenue, Thursday, 17th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

WARDWELL—In Bristol, 16th inst., William T. C. Wardwell, in his 73d year.

DALY—In Providence, 15th inst., James P. Daly.

RICE—In Providence, Louisa, wife of Samuel Rice, in her 65th year.

WILLIAMS—In Providence, 15th inst., Emily Ann Eliza Cox, wife of Frederick D. Williams, in her 26th year.

ARNOLD—In North Kingstown, 15th inst., Joseph S. Arnold, in his 67th year.

BOWEN—In Providence, 14th inst., Ann S. Bucklin, widow of William H. Bowen, in her 78th year.

NICHOLAS—In Arkwright, 15th inst., Henry H. Nicholas, in his 78th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames Street. Residence 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

Storage Wanted.

The storage rooms of the Newport Storage Co., Tew's Court, off Old Beach road, are well ventilated, light, airy and dry. Suitable for miscellaneous merchandise, such as household furniture, pianos, baggage, etc.

Our charges are moderate. Estimates for moving cheerfully given. Telephone 770.

C. H. Wrighington, Manager
39 Bellevue Ave., Cor. Catherine St.

FOR SALE.

NEWPORT.

3. FOR SALE. Mortgages on Whitwell Ave. land, 1-2 per cent off for cash. W. G. Peckham, Westfield, N.J.

NOTICE

Canvass.

The Board of Aldermen of the City of Newport, will be in session as a Board of Canvassers at their Chamber in the City Hall on

October 9, 18 and 26, 1907,

At 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of canvassing and correcting the WARD LISTS of Voters in the several Wards.

Witness my hand.

FRANCIS N. FULLERTON,
City Clerk.

Ice Cream and Ices.

Fresh-Made Candies, Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Cakes Plain and Fancy.

For Customers Where Quality Counts.

HERMANN D. FRASCH,
Telephone 987.

Have you used

SKELLEY'S SALVE?

The great cure for all eruptions of the skin, eczema, pimples, blotches, rashes, cuts, burns, piles of any nature, cracked hands, soft corns, tender feet, etc. Guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

25c. and 50c.

At Drug and Harness Stores.

R. B. SKELLEY & Co.,

Office and Factory Scott's Whf.

RUBBERS

The rubber season is approaching and the people will be less liable to take cold if the feet are kept dry and warm. Now we have this to say regarding our rubber stock; while nearly every thing has "gone up" we are prepared to keep the prices "down." Have put in a big stock of

ROLLED EDGE GOODS

And to give them a start quote prices which will prevail till Christmas. Men's 85c., Boys' 65c., Youths' 60c., Misses' 60c., Child's 45c. Ladies' Opera and Rain Sandals 60c., etc. etc.

—AT—

THE BIJOU,

39 THAMES STREET.
J. M. Swan, Manager.

M. ANGELA, 67 Thames Street.

Fresh Shoulder, 12c.; Fresh Spare Ribs, 11c.; Fresh Pigs' Feet, 7c.; R. Steak, 2 lbs. 25c.; S. Steak, 15c.; Porterhouse Steak, 20c.; R. Beef, 8c., 10c., 11c.; Smoked Shoulder, 11c.; Island Fowl, 18c.; Smoked Ham, 14c.; For Half Ham, 15c.; Veal, 14c. Leg; Veal, Loin, 12c.; Forequarter 10c.; Pork, fresh, 17c.; Pork Chops; Pork, roast, 15c.; Leg Mutton, cheap; Leg Lamb, 16c.; Lamb Chops, 18c.

All kinds of Groceries and Vegetables at lowest cash prices.

J. BROWN, MANAGER.

FULL CLAIM ALLOWE.

Verdict for Miss Manchester Against Wilbor & Manchester.

Claim Made in Defense That Money Loaned Was Not Used for Firm.

Judge Brown presided in the superior court this morning.

The case of Manchester vs. Wilbor & Manchester was given to the following jury: John H. Peckham, Middletown, foreman; Howard B. Norris, Tiverton; Matthew S. Coggeshall, Portsmouth; Michael H. Kearney, Newport; Manuel Cotta, Little Compton; John F. Peacock, Tiverton; Albert C. Young, Middletown; James W. Oxx, Jamestown; Joseph Lafluere, Tiverton; James Crosby, Newport; George A. Brown, Jamestown; David B. Rose, New Shoreham.

Mr. Burdick, counsel for plaintiff, opened. Amelia P. Manchester of Newport holds five or six notes signed by Wilbor & Manchester, a former firm of building contractors. Mr. Wilbor having deceased, the suit is brought against Frank E. Manchester, surviving partner. Judge Franklin appeared for defendant. It was one of the older cases on the docket.

There was a long wait for plaintiff, during which a recess was taken. Then plaintiff appeared and testified. She received certain notes from the firm of Wilbor & Manchester, which she identified. They are signed Wilbor & Manchester, were signed by William F. Wilbor in her presence, and were given for value received.

In cross-examination witness said Wilbor & Manchester were partners in the carpenter business. Never heard of any others being in the partnership. Mr. Wilbor always came alone. Witness was his sister-in-law and on very friendly terms with him. He always said the money was for the firm, to use in the business, and that he had told Mr. Manchester where he had obtained it, and that he wished her to be paid first, if anything happened to him. Witness does not know what was done with the money.

All jurors not on the panel were excused until Thursday at 9:30 a. m.

Witness resumed. Saw Mr. Wilbor sign all the notes. He always came for the money in the day time, and in the evening he would call and give the note. Mr. Wilbor did not ask her to put her attachment on. Never said Mr. Manchester did not know the money was being borrowed; said Mr. Manchester wanted the surplus to pay a personal debt, but he—Mr. Wilbor—said it was for plaintiff. Never had any conversation about these matters with Mr. Manchester. Mr. Wilbor gave the notes to Mr. Burdick before he died. Plaintiff drew the money from the bank to loan it, on the notes.

Frank E. Manchester testified. The partnership lasted about four years, beginning probably eight years ago. He examined the notes; they are in Mr. Wilbor's handwriting. One has a revenue stamp; it is dated 1901. The largest job they had was the Coles school—$14,000. Knows of no surplus to the firm from that job. It was all eaten up by attachment. They received the money every month. They had a job on the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium, and an attachment was put on this for a personal debt of witness. There was a surplus of $800 or $900 to the firm from that job. Mr. Wilbor made the collections and witness borrowed money on notes for the firm at the Trust Company, endorsed by P. H. Horgan. Mr. Wilbor borrowed some "on the side," at the Merchants bank.

One evening, Mr. Wilbor called, about the Young Men's Christian Association money, and that was the first time he said there was indebtedness to Amelia Manchester. He said: "I owe Amelia Manchester $4,000." Witness asked him why he didn't pay it. He said he couldn't. It was necessary to talk loud to Mr. Wilbor, he being deaf. He wanted the Young Men's Christian Association money to pay Amelia Manchester. Wanted witness to borrow some money to effect this.

Soon after this an attachment was put on for $6,000. It doesn't seem to witness that the firm was in a condition to need $3,000 in one day.

In cross-examination witness said it was a general partnership. Mr. Wilbor kept the books and was as fully authorized to sign the firm name as was witness. Witness couldn't say whether P. H. Horgan's claims had yet been liquidated. Mr. Wilbor did not say what he owed Amelia Manchester $4,000 for.

Mrs. Manchester, wife of last witness, testified. She heard Mr. Wilbor say "I owe Amelia Manchester $4,000 Can't you borrow some money of your wife's father"? They were talking about the firm's business.

Then Judge Franklin argued for defendant. He claimed it was a personal transaction of William F. Wilbor with plaintiff, and that the money did not go into the firm; that Mr. Wilbor gave the notes for about $3,000, in a week; that the firm did not then need the money, and that the money could not have gone in for the firm.

Mr. Burdick argued for plaintiff. Mr. Wilbor was authorized to sign the firm name for any debt. Plaintiff knows from Mr. Wilbor's statements that the money went for the firm. Defendant is unable to swear the money did not go to the use of the firm. The firm was practically insolvent and Mr. Wilbor was borrowing money, of plaintiff, to tide them over.

The court ordered an intermission—it was a long one—and then charged the jury. Defendant insists that the money was obtained by Mr. Wilbor for his individual use; that the firm never had the money, and that the claim should be against Mr. Wilbor's estate. Defendant testifies that he gave notes and that at other times Mr. Wilbor obtained money. The giving of notes appears to have been within their usual course of business. Plaintiff has only to satisfy the jury by a fair preponderance of evidence. It is admitted that Mr. Wilbor had as much authority as Mr. Manchester to sign the firm name.

Even if a partner diverts money from firm uses, the burden is on defendant to show that plaintiff had reason to believe the money was not to go for firm purposes. It is placing too great a burden on a lender to compel him to follow up money lent and see that it goes for firm purposes. It is supposed that partners are honest. If plaintiff advanced the money in good faith, and had reason to think it was for partnership purposes, she is entitled to a verdict. Counsel will agree upon the amount due if verdict is for plaintiff.

Keeper Romes led out the jury at 12:15. At 12:50 the jury returned with a verdict for plaintiff. Counsel made the amount $6,000. The full claim (notes and interest) was for $7,009.02, but the "ad damnum" being $6,000, nothing more than that could be allowed.

The court at once adjourned to 9:30 A. M. Thursday.

Hugo Klennert pleaded nolo, and the case against him was continued, pending good behavior, on payment of costs.

The case against A. W. Aldred was quashed.

HAD RELATIVES IN BROOKLYN.

Body of Miss Gardner Identified and Arrangements Made for Shipment to New York.

Chief of Police Crowley yesterday received a letter from J. Reynolds of Brooklyn, asking if a woman named Frances Gardner, whom he described, was in Newport. The description fitted that of the woman who was found at Jamestown Sunday, and who, from marks on her clothing and her registry at the Perry House, was supposed to be Miss Fanny Gardner. Chief Crowley notified Mr. Reynolds of the facts and this morning Mr. Stanley P. Rhodes of New York, son-in-law of Mr. Reynolds, came here and identified the body as that of Miss Gardner. He arranged with Undertaker Cottrell to have the body sent to New York tonight by boat.

Mr. Rhodes stated that Miss Gardner, who was a sister of Mrs. Reynolds, had been on a trip to Albany and Boston and was on her way back to Brooklyn when she stopped here. He said that she was not fit to travel alone, not because she was demented but because she was feeble.

The following was received by Associated Press wire from New York today in to the case:

Brooklyn relatives of Miss Frances C. Gardner, whose body was found on the beach at Jamestown, R. I., Sunday, said today that there was no reason for Miss Gardner to have committed suicide, and that they are inclined to suspect foul play. Miss Gardner, who was an English woman, came to this country last spring to visit her sister, Mrs. James Reynolds, in Brooklyn and to see the country. Two weeks ago she went to Boston. Last Friday Mrs. Reynolds received a letter from Miss Gardner, stating that she would leave Newport for New York that night. Nothing had been heard from her since.

It was said at the Reynolds home that Miss Gardner was well supplied with funds and they wondered what had become of the money, as no mention of it was made in the despatches reporting her drowning. They expressed disbelief in the report that she fell overboard from steamer while bound to New York.

THE DELACY COMPANY.

Last night Miss DeLacy and her company presented "Quo Vadis" to a large and enthusiastic audience at the Opera House. The piece was well played and the work of Miss DeLacy caused a good deal of applause.

On account of playing in Fall River Thursday and not being able to present "Sapho," a special matinee has been arranged for Friday. For this production the company will have special scenery and the costumes will be correct in detail. The Olga Nethersole version will be used, and as this will be the only opportunity which the people of Newport will have of seeing Miss DeLacy in this famous play a large house is anticipated.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Judge Brown is at the La Forge cottage.

—Mr. Daniel J. Lyon has returned from New York.

—Mrs. Donald Chappell has gone to Norwich to visit relatives.

—Mrs. Daniel Goddard has gone to Wickford to visit relatives.

—Oyster steamer Lazerne Ludington is out for an overhauling.

—Mr. and Mrs. John I. Kane, guests of Mr. and Mrs. DeLancey Kane, have returned to New York.

—Mr. George S. Slocum, who has been quite ill, is convalescing and promises soon to be able to be out once more.

—Mrs. Joseph Fish and Mrs. Ellen Barlow, who have been visiting Mrs. C. A. Easterbrooks, have returned to Fall River.

—H. Miller and A. C. Meyer of Boston, A. C. Farnham of New York and A. C. Edwards of St. Paul are registered at the United States Hotel.

—Yesterday Captain Tom Shea dropped the topmasts of the city flagstaffs on the parks and at the City Hall. They are now in winter quarters.

—Yesterday Captain Knutson took sloop Caprice to Bristol, where she was hauled out at Herreshoff's for the winter. Sloop Novice and yawl Catherine II are hauled out for the season.

—Thomas J. O'Neill has rented for Miss Martha Rider, daughter of the late Philip Rider, former owner of the Aquidneck, her furnished cottage on Pelham street to J. A. Barker, for the winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, accompanied by Miss Vanderbilt, Count Szechenyi and others, will leave on private car Wayfarer for Camp Sagamore, in the Adirondacks, Saturday morning.

—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who have been at Richmond, Va., are for a few days at the Holland House, New York. They are expected to return to Sandy Point Farm the latter part of the week.

—Mrs. William Dick and her son, Master William R. Dick, of Webster, Mass., formerly of this city, have returned to their home, after having been guests of Mrs. Harriette E. Rogers during the past month.

—Henry E. Hallberg, formerly of this city and a graduate of the Rogers High School, who graduated from Brown University last June, has accepted a position with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y.

—The public schools will close this afternoon for the remainder of the week, as the Teachers' Institute will begin in Providence tomorrow. Miss K. L. Clarke and Miss Blanche Leavitt of this city are among those who will take an active part in the exercises of the Institute.

—City Clerk Fullerton has prepared the pay roll for the caucus wardens and clerks for presentation to the Board of Aldermen tomorrow, so that if the roll is approved the officers may be able to receive their money at once. They had a pretty easy time of it this year, with only one caucus.

—The second straw ride, given Tuesday evening by Messrs. O'Brien, Sullivan and Porter, proved a great success. It was largely attended and the young people enjoyed refreshments and dancing at Green Bridge. Music was furnished by Messrs. W. Norbury, Boss and Woods. The affair will be repeated in about a month.

—Today City Messenger Westcott is posting the second set of ward lists for the coming state election. He is also putting up the poll tax notices for the tax ordered by the Representative Council at its last meeting.

—A three-masted schooner has arrived, with a cargo of hard pine for the new torpedo factory at the Torpedo Station.

STEAMERS REPORTED.

SABLE ISLAND, Nova Scotia, Oct. 16.—Steamer Deutschland, from Hamburg etc., for New York, was 85 miles southeast at 7:10 A. M. today. She will probably dock about 6 P. M. Thursday.

Sable Island, Oct. 16.—Steamer Nord America (La Veloce line), from Genoa and Naples for New York, was 80 miles south of this point at 8:30 A. M. She will probably dock about 8 A. M. Friday.

MAY NEVER KNOW NUMBER OF DEAD

About Six Hundred Injured in Fontanet Explosion.

State Authorities to Investigate Cause of Disaster.

FONTANET, Ind., Oct. 16.—Residents of this village of 1,000 people awoke this morning to find a situation vastly different from that to which they had been accustomed in the past. Instead of a quiet and picturesque country town, desolation prevailed. Soldiers of the Indiana state militia were in evidence, having stood guard all through the night.

Details as to what caused the terrible catastrophe of yesterday, when the Dupont powder mills blew up, killing probably 35 persons, and injuring some 600, were lacking. No one connected with the powder company could account for the explosion. Of several theories, one of the most plausible was that the machinery in the glazing mill became over-heated from friction, and set fire to some loose powder. The glazing mill was the first to blow up, the other sections of the plant following in rapid succession.

A number of residents were able, by patching up their houses, to pass a fairly comfortable night. The remainder slept on cots placed in tents brought here by orders of Governor Hanly. Within a short time, it is thought, most of the houses will be repaired so as to permit of their reoccupancy.

Company B, Indiana National Guard, which arrived last night, was distributed so as to guard as much of the town as possible. The men were instructed to shoot at sight any attempt at looting, but no one was found doing anything of this kind.

It is understood that the state authorities will immediately begin an investigation into the cause of the disaster. The injured passed a fairly comfortable night, and no additional deaths at this place are reported. Systematic efforts to search for victims among the debris in the powder mills were begun this morning. A number of coffins were received today from Terre Haute, and the bodies recovered were buried. The total number of dead will probably never be known, and it will be several days before the exact amount of property loss can be figured out.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The promised opposition at the Republican caucus last evening did not materialize. Although the hall was filled when the meeting was called to order by William F. Caswell, secretary of the town's committee, the leaders of the opposition faction were absent. Mr. B. S. Cottrell was elected chairman of the caucus and J. C. Tefft clerk. There were only two nominations placed before the meeting these being the names of the present incumbents of the offices—William F. Caswell for senator and Isaac H. Clarke for representative. After brief speeches from both nominees who named Wetmore as their choice for United States Senator, the meeting adjourned after a session of less than 20 minutes.

Whalebark barge Badger is anchored off the east shore awaiting a tow to the westward.

Miss Caroline V. Landers of New York is guest of her mother, Mrs. J. B. Landers on Narragansett avenue.

Mrs. J. Howard Ellis left today for a short visit to friends in Boston.

Rooney's branch market in the Collins' building on Narragansett avenue closed last night for the season.

Mrs. W. W. Lukins and family have closed the Hopkin cottage on Bay View drive and returned to their winter home in Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Chappell, who have occupied the Atkinson cottage on Greene lane during the summer, have returned to their home in Newport.

FOR THE NEW COLD STORAGE PLANT.

The Independent Ice & Cold Storage Company has begun work on Sherman's wharf preliminary to the construction of its cold storage plant. The two barns on the east of the icehouse are to be torn down and a new barn will be built on the south side of the wharf, some of the small buildings there being removed. Then the cold storage plant will be built to the east of the icehouse. The plans for the cold storage house have not been completed, but the general outline has been determined and it is proposed to have things in running order for next year.

THE NEW STREET LIGHTS.

Some weeks ago the Illuminating company put up sample street lights, which during a trial burning were voted a great success and the company procured permission from the Board of Aldermen to change from the old lamp, which was said to be rated at 2,000 candle power, to the new lamp, which electricians say is rated at only 1,200. Since there has been a general installation of the new lights citizens have been remarking that the lamps do not appear to be burning as brightly as they did at first, and now the company is engaged in lowering the brackets on the poles from which the lamps are suspended, thus bringing the light nearer the ground and making it more intense in the immediate vicinity, while restricting the radius of action.

THE CROSSETT SHOE.
"Makes Life's Walk Easy."

THE SIGN OF SATISFACTION.
The name CROSSETT on a shoe stands for fineness of materials, excellence of construction and perfection of fit. A new arrival in Gun Metal Button is only one of twenty New Fall Styles at $1.00 Your particular shoe is here. It takes but a few moments to look.

B. F. Downing, 3d.
191 Thames Street.

ENDORSES BURDICK'S STAND.

State Branch of Federation of Labor Urges His Re-Nomination for the State Legislature.

The executive board of the Rhode Island state branch of the American Federation of Labor in Providence last evening endorsed a resolution requesting President Roosevelt to declare in favor of government ownership of the telegraph, and another decrying the alleged attempt of a Los Angeles paper and the Citizens' Alliance of Los Angeles, Cal., to annihilate the labor organizations. The latter will be presented to the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Copies of the letter sent to Colonel Harold J. Gross, chairman of the Republican state central committee, urging the re-nomination of Mr. Burdick of this city to the state legislature and asking the committee to deny re-nomination to certain other members of last year's Assembly because of their vote on labor bills and measures, were also read.

The letter to Colonel Gross, endorsing the stand taken by Mr. Burdick regarding labor measures also deplores that of Messrs. Smith of Barrington, Anthony of Portsmouth, Taylor of Narragansett, Caswell of Jamestown and Littlefield of New Shoreham.

WILLIAM COLLIER AS A "HORSE MARINE" IN JUVENILE "PINAFORE."

William Collier, who makes his first appearance in Newport in his new three-act comedy, "Caught in the Rain," at the Opera House this week, has had many strange experiences, but none stranger than those through which he went some 20 years ago, when he joined a juvenile "Pinafore" company. It was in the first days of that perennial comic opera that a slim, mischievous boy, whittling a piece of wood with a blunt jackknife, applied at the stage door of Haverly's (now Fourteenth Street) Theatre, New York, and "wondered wedder he could get a job with the kid show inside."

"De kid show inside" was a rehearsal session of Haverly's Juvenile Opera Company, then organizing. J. H. applied to the stage door of Haverly's that period, and controlled numerous theatres throughout the United States. "Pinafore" was then being given by Haverly at his Fourteenth Street house, with an adult company, to enormous business. As the adults could not be induced to give matinees daily, the company of juveniles was organized for that purpose.

The little chap who quizzed the stage door "for a job with the kid show inside" was William Collier, then called Willie. He was taken to Haverly, who engaged him at once. Being a wiry, soberfaced and acrobatic youngster, he was cast as one of the Horse Marines, the other marine being George Breuning. The two marines were the comic hits of the show. To the crash of drums and cymbals both lads would strike ridiculous poses that were side-splitting.

Others in the company were Julia Marlowe, Annie Russell, Grace Filkins, Harry Murdoch, Maude Osborne, Arthur and Jennie Dunn and Daisy Murdoch, and later Maude Adams and Flora Walsh.

ARMY OFFICERS OF THIS DISTRICT TAKE RIDING TEST.

The army officers of this district assigned to take the riding test are today at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., indulging in that exercise after several weeks of training for it. They are Colonel Walter Howe, commanding the Artillery District of Narragansett, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph H. Willard of the engineer corps, Major Edward M. Blake and Surgeon Major Robert J. Gibson of Fort Adams and Major J. C. W. Brooks of Fort Greble.

BIG PRICE FOR MACKEREL.

Fishing schooner Shenandoah is in, with about 15 barrels of weakfish. She started out for mackerel, but caught weakfish instead. At Noah Thompson's there was landed by Mr. Northup, who fishes off Narragansett Pier, a handsome lot of striped bass, from three to four pounds each. There was about 400 pounds in the catch and the price is so high that one barrel was quoted at $65. That is some money per barrel. Mackerel shipped to New York bring at wholesale more than the same kind of fish bring here at retail. The fish market in New York is evidently hungry.

BROAD BILL
—OR—
Butter Ball Duck,
Black Duck,
Teal Duck.
—AT—
ROONEY'S, 251 Thames St.

Parlor Furniture.

We direct attention to our showing of three and five-piece parlor suites.

They appeal to those demanding styles which show refinement as well as novelty. The price in every instance is the lowest in Newport for equivalent value.

Walsh Bros.,
220-222 Thames Street.

INSTRUCTION.

Instruction in Dancing.
ODD FELLOWS HALL. MONDAYS.
Special Notice to Ladies.
Beginning Monday Sept 23, the price per lesson for ladies attending the adult class will be 25 cents.
Mr. & Mrs. John Dugan.

DANCING SCHOOL for CHILDREN
Professor Devoll will form a class for children, misses and little boys, at Odd Fellows' Hall, Thursday afternoon at 4:30. Adult classes, beginners at 7 P. M. Advance class at 8. Thanking the people of Newport for past favors, I wish to remain most respectively yours, George Devoll.

Blake School (Founded 1883.)
537 Fifth Ave., New York.
A. von W. Leslie, A. M., Head Master.
(Head Master of the Summer Tutoring School of Long Island).
COMBINES ALL ADVANTAGES OF TUTORING and CLASS METHODS.
School limited to 15 boys, classes to 3. 7 highly trained and experienced special teachers. Supervised study. High record for rapid and thoro college preparation. If preferred, boys may be taught in their own homes.
Summer branch at Stevens Villa, Newport.

THE
East Greenwich Academy,
Founded in 1802.
New Dormitories and Gymnasium.
Faculty of Fourteen Teachers.
Gives Certificates to Colleges.
Graduating Courses in Music, Art, Elocution, Business and Amanuensis.
Preparatory Courses in Electrical Engineering, etc.
Charles Alford Stenhouse, M. A., Principal.

New Style
Edison
Phonograph
—AT—
Griffith's,
156 Thames St.

"WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY."
If it is your "will" to purchase the best baked goods in town—the "way" is to patronize us.
S. KOSCHNY,
Manufacturing Confectioner,
232 THAMES STREET,
BRANCH 10 BROADWAY

WEDDING CAKE
A
Specialty
—AT—
LIBBY'S,
BROADWAY.

Bellevue Laundry,
Pond Avenue and Warner Street.
We make a specialty of starch work.
All of our shirts are starched and ironed by hand.
Work called for and delivered to any part of the city.
Telephone 393.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

NEWPORT OPERA HOUSE
CHIN & CROSS CO., Mgrs.
ALL THIS WEEK
Except Thursday.
LEIGH DeLACY
And her company of unusual merit in a limited number of Metropolitan Successes.
Monday Evening,
"Daughters of Men."
Tuesday—"Quo Vadis."
Wednesday—"Jimmie Meredith."
Friday—"Kreutzer Sonata."
Saturday—"Two Orphans."
MATINEES:
Wednesday—"Daughters of Men."
Saturday—"Jimmie Meredith."
Prices—10c., 20c., 30c., 50c.; Evenings, Boxes 75c.; 10c., 20c., 30c., Matinees.

SPECIAL!
LEIGH DeLACY
—IN—
SAPHO,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
☞ The only performance of the famous play.

Thursday, October 17
Charles Frohman presents
William Collier
In the Farce in Three Acts,
"Caught in the Rain."
By William Collier and Grant Stewart.
Prices—$1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c., and 25c. Box seats, $2.00
Orders received at box office.

THE
Kneisel Quartet,
Under the Auspices of the Newport PHILHARMONIC Society.
MASONIC HALL.
Monday Evening, Oct. 21, 1907,
at 8:15.
Tickets with reserved seats $1.50 and $1. SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPEN AT BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE, 174 THAMES STREET, UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT. 17, AT 6 P. M.
Subscribers only obtain tickets at Barney's, Friday, Oct. 18, at 9 A. M. Public sale at Barney's, Monday, Oct. 21, at 9 A. M.
THE CONCERT BEGINS PROMPTLY AT 8:15. DOORS WILL BE CLOSED DURING THE PERFORMANCE OF EACH NUMBER.

VAUDEVILLE!
GIVEN BY THE
Aquidneck Grange P. of H.
Benefit of Building Fund
—AT THE—
Middletown Town Hall,
Monday and Tuesday Evenings,
Oct. 21 and 22, 1907.
Admission 35c.
Dancing from 10 to 12.

MARKED-DOWN SALE.
The Woman's Exchange will have a marked-down sale of their goods on
October 16, 17, 18 and 19.

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONES.

A revolution in talking machines. Reproduces the human voice with all the volume of the original.
In the greatest world contests all manufacturers being represented, the GRAPHOPHONE and COLUMBIA RECORDS have always taken the FIRST, and HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARDS.
A. C. LANDERS & SON,
167 Thames Street.
Covell's Block.

ISLAND EGGS
THAT ARE
ISLAND EGGS.
When you buy Island Eggs of us you get Island Eggs, whereas it is a well understood fact that some dealers buy ONLY Western box eggs and sell only Island eggs.
LANDERS & PECKHAM
142 Thames Street
Telephone 914.

Hamilton Watches
Are still maintaining their position of superiority over every other American Watch.
We have just received our Fall Stock of these wonderful time-pieces and we shall be glad to point out their merits to any one interested in accurate time keeping.
The prices are very reasonable when you consider the fact that one Hamilton Watch contains enough durability to last a life-time.
BLAINE,
246 Thames Street.

We have just received a nice lot of
Chestnut Timber and Cypress Boards
A. & H. G. HAMMETT,
Lumber, Brick, Cement, Sewer Pipe, Hardware, Paints, etc.
319-321 THAMES STREET.

Notice to Fishermen
Buy your Trawl Gear from us and save money by doing so. Tarred Lines, all sizes, just received from the factory—no old stock.
Trawl Rollers, Arthur James Hooks, Torches, Wicking, Manila and Cotton Rope.
Special Sale of Oiled Suits, all New Goods. $1.50 per Suit.
THE PECKHAM CO.,
343-345 Thames Street.

VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY.

Defendant Discharged in the Barber Case.

Complaint Against Aldred for Non-Compliance With Board of Health Order.

The superior court resumed business at 2:20 Tuesday afternoon, Judge Brown presiding.

Mr. Greenough called up the indictment against Thomas Haley, for assault with a dangerous weapon, and the complaint against the same for "concealed weapon," and defendant and his surety, Patrick Haley, were defaulted. Capias was asked.

Joseph Baccard then took the stand, in the barber case, and identified the apprentice card. He said he told the commissioners he had an apprentice card and had not finished up on it. Was told he would be arrested if he did not take a card. Said he didn't wish to be arrested; went to see if he could get $5. When he returned it was 4 o'clock and he was arrested. Told the commissioner he didn't remember whether he was 19 or 20. Then the commissioner wrote down something. Defendant doesn't know what he told the commissioner as to how long he had been a barber.

In cross-examination he said he "no-remember" whether he had seen Mr. McArdle. He never had but one apprentice card. It was in 1905. Does not read and write English. He has no business but that of a barber; never worked at any other trade. He was three or four months in New York and a week in Fall River. Did not barber in those places.

Vito Pascale, barber, 24 Broadway, testified. Defendant came about April, 1905, to learn the trade. Remained about four months and went away. Had been back with witness about five or six months when he was arrested. The commissioner said defendant must have a license or leave the place. Defendant didn't have his apprentice card with him; said he had one. Defendant was going to leave the next day, and witness would not advance the $5. Defendant said he didn't know whether he was 19 or 20.

In cross-examination witness said defendant had a chair of his own; he worked a few days after he was arrested. Witness paid him $1 a week and board. Remembers that defendant came to this country in 1904. Was a greenhorn when he came to work for witness—"didn't know nothing at all."

Defendant rested.

Mr. Greenough recalled Mr. McArdle, with the record, in rebuttal. The record showed that defendant took out a license June 1, 1904—an apprentice's license. Witness made the record; was then secretary. Mr. Levy tried to pull the record to pieces.

Mr. Levy argued from 3:24 to 3:43, and Mr. Greenough to 4:15.

The court charged the jury. Defendant says he was merely an apprentice and was so registered; that he was not carrying on the business and was not violating the laws. This is a criminal case, and the rule is quite different from that in a civil case. The state must satisfy, beyond a reasonable doubt. The barbers' act was passed in 1903. If defendant has violated that law, the jury must find a verdict of guilty, whether jurors approve the law or not. The court read parts of the law applicable to the case. Even if defendant entered employment as an apprentice, when he was 19 or had served two years it was his duty to apply for a certificate; if he was not 19, and was serving as an apprentice, he would not be guilty, unless he had completed his two years. If he was working as a journeyman, no matter what his age, he was guilty. The wisdom of the law is not to be considered. The jury is sworn to give a verdict according to the law and the evidence.

A request of defendant for a certain charge was not read and was refused. Defendant excepted.

Keeper Romes led out the jury at 4:32.

State vs. A. W. Aldred was taken up and the following jurors were called: Isaac Godda, Tiverton; Matthew S. Coggeshall, Portsmouth; Christopher Manchester, Portsmouth; Albert C. Young, Middletown; William J. Croucher, Portsmouth; Joseph Lafluere, Tiverton; Cornelius Sullivan, Newport; Oliver E. Head, Little Compton; George E. Smith, New Shoreham; David B. Rose, New Shoreham; John H. Peckham, Middletown; John P. Peacock, Tiverton. There was no challenge. Mr. Peckham was appointed foreman.

It was a complaint for non-compliance with an order of the Board of Health in regard to premises at 436-438 Thames street.

All jurors were excused until morning, and Colonel Sheffield for defendant argued for a dismissal. He had carefully considered the complaint and the laws and ordinances, and it seemed to him that no prosecution under these proceedings would stand as an arrest of judgment. He read from the complaint. Colonel Sheffield said that the complaint follows the language of the state law, but charges under a city ordinance. Again the complaint gives two numbers as the location.

Mr. Burdick replied. He said the complaint is brought under the state law. If necessary, he should move to strike out the words "under an ordinance of said city."

The court thought it was not plain whether the intention was to prosecute under the state law or under the ordinance. He thought defendant ought at least to have that certainty. Mr. Burdick said it was under the state law. He moved to strike out the words "under an ordinance of said city." The court said, even with these words out, the remainder of the language did not make it plain whether it was under the statute or the ordinance. He thought defendant ought to have more accurate information. Mr. Burdick said Aldred was ordered to remove and did not—that is the gist of the complaint. The court thought it would be safer to commence anew. On Mr. Burdick's request the matter went over to morning.

Mr. Greenough announced that the witnesses in the case against Hugo Ekenmert need not appear until again summoned.

At 5:16 the jury in the Baccard case returned with a verdict of not guilty.

The court at once adjourned to Wednesday at 9:30 A. M.

MANY LOBSTER POTS MISSING.

Swept Away in Recent Storm—Catboats of the Fishermen Transformed Into Power Boats.

It is estimated that the lobster men lost many of their pots in the recent storm. There were something like 7,000 lobster pots in the waters off here, and it is a question if there are 700 of them left. The loss is not so great as would appear, for these pots are good only for one season and the season is about over. Still the owners could have taken more lobsters from them.

Many of the lobster fishermen are out for fish and are catching some good looking cod. Most of their boats are now power boats, the original catboat with a jib having been added to by the installation of a gasoline motor of a substantial character which does not easily get out of order. Yesterday, of 20 such boats off Long wharf, 14 were equipped with motors and only six were sail. Of the boats that were out at that time, probably a larger proportion than this were power boats. The power comes in handy when the wind falls. When the wind does not fall the sails are still used.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are in Paris.

—Ex-Mayor Powel is visiting in Philadelphia.

—Mrs. Phineas C. Clarke is visiting Mrs. R. S. Otis in Hartford, Conn.

—Mr. Charles Bickerton sailed yesterday from Liverpool for New York.

—Mr. Orlando Willis and Mr. Frederick Rose of Block Island are in town.

—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has returned to New York from Hot Springs, Va.

—Mrs. Richard Gambrill returned yesterday from a visit to her sister at Lenox.

—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Davis will close their villa Thursday and sail for Europe November 2.

—Colonel and Mrs. Charles L.F. Robinson arrived at New York yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Europe.

—Mrs. G. P. Williams, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Henry Warren, has returned to her home in Stonington.

—Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt returned yesterday from a visit to Boston, with a party. The return was made in Mrs. Vanderbilt's automobile.

—Rev. Augustus P. Record of Springfield, Mass., will not be able to occupy his former pulpit at Channing Church Sunday, as expected.

—The end of Washington street at Long wharf is in need of attention. It it does not receive attention soon there promises to be no end, for it is rapidly going.

—Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg arrived yesterday afternoon at the Muenchinger-White House. They will sail for Europe shortly, with Mrs. LeRoy King.

—Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, will accompany Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt from Europe, sailing today on steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II from Cherbourg.

—The marriage of Mr. Carl Lindquist of Providence to Georgina Gorden of this city, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Gerrie, will take place October 31 at Miss Gorden's home on 9 Marsh street.

—Mr Stuyvesant LeRoy and his niece, Miss Pauline LeRoy French, have gone to Tuxedo. Mrs. A. T. French will remain here some time with her mother, Mrs. Stuyvesant LeRoy.

—The appearance of Briggs wharf has been changed since the old fish house was demolished. The old wall on the north side has been re-inforced by a concrete top and carried to the beach, and is now in good condition.

—Brigadier General W. F. Randolph, U. S. A. (retired), and Mrs. and Miss Randolph, who have been spending the summer with Miss Powel, sister of Mrs. Randolph, on Bowery street, returned to their home today.

—Physical Director Caswell has arranged for an entertainment at the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium next Tuesday for the benefit of the football team. There will be athletic sports and a varied program, including singing and reading.

—According to the Fall River Globe, the Tiverton police have been asked to locate a little boy named Henri Rodgers, who is said to have left his home in this city October 11. He has relatives in Tiverton, according to the boy's parents, but just where they live is not known.

—Mr. Mortimer A. Sullivan of this city was yesterday admitted by Judge Arthur L. Brown to practice in the United States circuit court, upon introduction and recommendation of United States District Attorney Charles A. Wilson.

—Steamer General on its several trips yesterday brought many boys from New York to St. George's School, which is now open after a long summer vacation. Rev. John B. Dimon, master of the school, who has been ill with typhoid fever, is able to walk about the grounds.

—It is announced from Lenox that Mrs. Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt and Count Szechenyi are to be guests of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at "Elm Court" the latter part of this week. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane will have other guests, for whom several large dinner parties are now being arranged.

—According to reports from the vicinity of the electric light station, Manager Gosling could not have left many blackfish outside when he returned from a recent fishing excursion. At least, he brought a supply for the men at the station which showed that the number of fish willing to bite must have been materially reduced.

—There was what looked like an Evelyn straw ride last night. Two big moving wagons carried a variety of noise-making instruments, in the hands and mouths of a number of young men. The first wagon seemed to have nothing but mules; it also emitted the most noise, and it was supposed it was simply a noise-making effort. There were enough girls in the second to show that it was a sociable party.

DAVID REDFIELD PROCTOR.

Inventor and Cousin of Vermont Senator Found Dead in Lodging House.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—David Redfield Proctor, 81 years old, a cousin of United States Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, was found dead yesterday in a cheap lodging house at 148 South Clark street. He had been in straitened circumstances for several years, although he made a fortune from the sale of royalties on an invention which he patented in the early seventies—a device which arrested and extinguished the sparks from the funnels of locomotives, making the kindling of prairie fires by passing trains an impossibility.

In the palmy days of the Columbian Exposition he was one of the most picturesque characters who haunted the offices of Director General Davis and Architects Burnham and Graham, with offers of marvelous designs for enhancing the beauty and magnitude of the great fair. He designed the Proctor-Morrison tower, which was intended to make the Eiffel tower seem a dwarf in comparison. For the rights to this tower he was offered, it is said, almost $100,000, and a company to build it was started under the presidency of Engineer Morrison, the "steel construction" bridge builder. But the collapse of Steel Mackaye's Spectatorium theatre caused the business interests identified with the fair to look with disfavor upon so gigantic an enterprise as that proposed by Proctor. The great tower, which was to be 1,000 feet higher than the Eiffel tower at Paris, was not built.

When Engineer Morrison was planning to construct, at Memphis, Tenn., the largest steel cantilever bridge in the world; he entrusted the work of building a miniature working model of the structure to "Inventor Proctor," as he was known. The model was to be only two inches square, and was to have 912 joints, and almost as many separate pieces. Proctor completed it in two months. The huge bridge was constructed exactly after his model. He received $3,000 for the work. The first "working" gondola launches at the world's fair were designed by Mr. Proctor.

When his lifeless body was found in the dingy room in which he lived and dreamed his dreams of astounding inventions for the last six years, the narrow little bed was simply festooned with tiny and carved models of flying machines, which he had guarded as embodiments of secret discoveries which he claimed to have made in the field of aeronautics.

Mr. Proctor was a native of Gloucester, Mass. He is survived by a widow and two daughters, Mrs. Arthur Rowe and Mrs. William H. Perkins of Gloucester, Mass. The managers of the lodging house told the police that a doctor who had been called up to view the body found that death was due to old age.

OWNER OF "PAY EXPRESS."

Jesse Holladay, Western Pioneer, Developer and Mail Carrier, Dead.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Jesse Holladay, 82 years old, a pioneer of California, but in his later years a resident of Chicago, died yesterday. He was associated with his brother Benjamin in the operation of the "Pony Express," which was for many years the only means of carrying the mails across the Western plains. They were also the owners of a stage coach line which, prior to the advent of the railroads, furnished practically the only means of transit to the Far West.

Mr. Holladay and his brother were important factors in the development of California. Jesse Holladay's wife, who died a year ago, was a daughter of Colonel George W. Ewing of Indiana, who was associated as a partner with the original John Jacob Astor in fur trading.

SOFTNESS OF SEALSKIN.

Is Rivaled by Human Hair Where Dandruff Is Eradicated.

Sealskin is admired the world over for its softness and glossiness; and yet the human hair is equally as soft and glossy when healthy; and the radical cause of all hair trouble is dandruff, which is caused by a pestiferous parasite that saps the vitality of the hair at its root. Newbro's Herpicide is the only preparation that is fatal to the dandruff germ. Without dandruff there is no falling hair, but a luxuriant growth of glossy, soft hair is certain. Scouring the scalp won't cure dandruff. Kill the dandruff germ. Thousands of women owe their beautiful suits of hair to Newbro's Herpicide. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

Two sizes—50 cents and $1.00.
JOHN M. CALLAHAN, Special Agent.

Dennis Shannahan,
HAY AND GRAIN
AGENT FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.
COMMERCIAL WHARF.

SEA MOSS FARINE for Delicious and Appetizing Custards, Ice Cream or Puddings. A 25c. Package will make 16 quarts dessert dishes or 10 gallons of Ice Cream. Sample Free. ...an Mfg. Co. Brooklyn N. Y.

Crawford Cooking-Ranges

Have More Improvements than all others Combined! No other Ranges have these Features:

1. SINGLE DAMPER (patented), worth the price of the range. One motion controls fire and oven. Saves fuel. Insures better baking.
2. CUP-JOINT OVEN FLUES. They don't leak heat. They insure better baking.
3. PATENTED DOCK-ASH GRATES. They afford a steadier fire—one that will keep over night. They save fuel.
4. RELIABLE OVEN INDICATOR. Entirely outside the oven and not affected by smoke, steam or grease.

Made by Walker & Pratt Mfg. Co., 31-35 Union St., Boston

A. C. TITUS CO. NEWPORT AGENTS.

The oyster season begins with September and ends with April. The soup season begins with January and ends with December. Therefore

Oysterettes

are in season every day in every month of every year.

Oysterettes—oyster crackers with a taste that improves the flavor of oysters, soup and chowder.

Always fresh in moisture and dust proof packages 5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

CLOTHING.

Fall Woolens
—IN THE—
NEWEST SHADES
—OF—
Brown and Greys
NOW IN STOCK.

Neil McLennan,
TAILOR,
200 Thames Street.

OTTO,
Men's Tailor,
244 Thames St.

Announces the arrival of choice

Woolens for Autumn and Winter.

New designs. New colors.

T. W. Freeborne, Auctioneer,
30 Years' Experience,
Would solicit the sale of
REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Best Results Guaranteed
Telephone 1537. 228 Spring Street

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

FOR SALE
Sherman street,
2-FAMILY HOUSE.
GOOD LOT.
EDWARD L. SPENCER,
Realty Building.

FOR SALE.
A cottage on Mann avenue, with large lot of land, to be sold to settle the estate.
A fine investment on Cannon street.
Two-tenement house on Brewer street.
Two new cottages in Fifth Ward.
Property for Sale on Kinsley's Wharf.
Tenement of six rooms central part of city; modern improvements.
WM. LOFTUS,
234 SPRING STREET.

New York City Houses
For Rent and for Sale
—BY—
DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
152 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.
5 East 33d St. New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK HOUSES AND APARTMENTS,
For Rent and For Sale
—BY—
FREDERICK H. PAINE,
10 Catherine Street

C. E. WEEDEN,
Real Estate and Insurance Agent,
JAMESTOWN, R. I.
Valuable shore property for sale at a bargain.
Also beautiful building sites with view of Ocean and Bay.
House Lots from $300 upwards.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Policies written in the best companies on Cottages, Stables and Furniture.

IF YOU MISSED
That Last Place Advertised,
Do Not Miss This One.
8-Room Cottage, all modern improvements, hardwood waxed floors throughout; open plumbing, gas and electric light. Built 4 years ago. You can step right into it and not a thing needs to be done for several years. Lot contains over 6,000 sq. ft. of land. House could not be built today for less than $4,000. The lot alone is worth at least $1,200. Total value $5,200. To quick purchaser this property will go for $4,500. Location, Channing street.
CLARENCE A. HAMMETT,
523 Thames Street.

MEN'S SHOES.
If you want to get the most up-to-date styles and the most thorough workmanship in men's footwear, come and see our speciality line.
The Ramlose $3.00 shoes and $3.50 special and $4.00 bench made.
Years of experience in the selling of shoes has placed us well in the lead of this class of footwear. Make comparison and see for yourself, and we will get your business.
You cannot afford to miss seeing our new line.
RAMLOSE'S, 43 Thames Street.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Time Table in Effect OCT. 6, 1907.
Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston, week days, 6.50, 8.10, 9.00, 11.04 A. M., 1.00, 3.05, 5.00, 9.05 P. M. Return, leave Boston 6.35, 8.50, 10.50 A. M. 12.50, 2.50, 3.55, 4.50, 6.00, 6.50 P. M. Sundays—leave Newport 7.02, 8.00, 11.00 A. M., 3.00, 5.00, 9.05 P. M. Return 6.27, 8.50 A. M., 12.50, 4.27, 6.50, 10.00 P. M.
Middletown and Portsmouth 6.50, 9.00, 11.04 A. M., 1.00, 3.05, 5.00, 9.05 P. M.
Tiverton—6.50, 8.10, 9.00, 11.04 A. M., 1.00, 3.05, 5.50, 9.05 P. M.
Middleboro—11.04 A. M., 3.05 P. M.
Hyannis—11.04 A. M., 3.05 P. M.
Provincetown—3.05 P. M.
Plymouth—11.04 A. M.
New Bedford—6.50, 8.10, 11.04 A. M., 3.05, 5.00 P. M.
Providence (via Fall River) 6.50, 8.10, 9.00, 11.04 A. M., 1.00, 3.05, 5.00, 9.05 P. M.
a—Boat from Fall River.
W. G. BIERD, Genl Supt. A. C. KENDALL, Genl. Pass'r Agent.

BLOCK ISLAND and PROVIDENCE,
Popular Steamer NEW SHOREHAM.
Lv. Commercial Wharf, Newport, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 1.15 P. M. due Block Island 2.30 P. M. Returning, lv. Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 8.00 A. M. due Newport 10.15 A. M., Providence 12.40 P. M.
THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.
S. C. WILSON, Agent, Newport.
E. C. COLEY, Gen. Pass. Agt., New York

Enterprise Transportation Co.
"THE NEW LINE."
NEWPORT —TO— NEW YORK $1.10
ROOMS $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.
Ferry leaves foot of Mill street every week day, 7.30 P. M., connecting at Jamestown for New York.
Boats leave New York at 6 P. M., from Pier 19 East River foot of Wall street week days.
Ticket and freight, Ferry wharf foot of Mill street.
Perfect Service, Immaculate Cleanliness.
Wireless Telegraph.
—Only Independent Line to N. Y.
Tel. 325.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Wanted
Cottages and Tenements
For Rent,
I have a large list of desirable applicants.
J. F. J. O'CONNOR,
ESTATE AGENT 22 FRANKLIN

FORRENT
At Miami, Florida,
A completely furnished 10 room cottage, near the Royal Palm Hotel, facing the Royal Palm Hotel Park. Apply to
J. B. PARSONAGE,
525 Spring St., Cor. Narragansett ave.

The Wm. C. Peckham Lands
For Sale.
At greatly reduced prices, on 50-60 per cent mortgage.
Will exchange for New York City or New Jersey Property.
For Further Particulars, Apply to
W. S. COOPER,
62 MILL STREET.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

FALL RIVER LINE
For New York
—THE—
SOUTH AND WEST.
Palatial Steamers Plymouth (new) and Providence in commission. Orchestra and Wireless Telegraphy on each.
LEAVE NEWPORT Daily at 9:15 P. M. returning leave New York, Pier 19, North river, foot of Warren street, daily at 5:00 P. M., due at Newport 2:45 A. M., leaving there at 3:15 A. M. for Fall River.
For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express Office, 272 Thames street, J. L. GREENE, Ticket Agent.
THE NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.
S. C. GARDNER, Agt., Newport, R. I.
F. C. COLEY, Gen. Pass. Agt., N. Y.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company.
On and After October 7, 1907.
Steamer "Conanicut" or Steamer "Beaver Tail"
WEEK DAYS
Leave Jamestown— 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M.
Leave Newport—6:30, 7:30, 8:30 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A.M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, *7:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Jamestown—a8:00, 9:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 4:00, a5:00 P. M.
Leave Newport a8:30, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 4:30, a5:30 P. M.
*Connecting at Jamestown with boats of the Enterprise Transportation Co., "The New Line," for New York.
a. Until November 15.

OLD COLONY STREET RY. CO.
Newport & Fall River Time Table.
Leave Newport for Fall River, 6:10 A. M. then 10 and 50 past the even hour, half past the odd hour until 10:10 P. M. then 11:15. Return 5:10 A. M. then 10 and 50 past the odd hour and half past the even hour, until 10:30 P. M. then 11:15.
Sunday time—Leave Newport 6:30 A. M. then same as week days. Return Leave Fall River 6:30 A. M. then same as week days.
NEWPORT CITY CARS.
Change of time September 16, 1907.
Leave Mile Corner for Morton Park: 6:00 A. M. and every 15 minutes until and including 11:00 P. M. Sundays 6:30 A. M. then same as week days.
Leave Morton Park for Mile Corner: 6:22 A. M. and every 15 minutes until and including 11:22 P. M. Sundays 6:52 A. M. then same as week days.
Leave Franklin street for Beach 6.45 A. M. and every 15 minutes until and including 5:15 P. M. then for Cliff avenue only from Franklin street WAITING ROOM 6.15 and every 15 minutes until and including 10:45 P. M. Sundays same as week days.
Leave Beach for Franklin street: 7:00 A.M. and every 15 minutes until and including 6:00 P. M. then from Cliff avenue 6:22 and every 15 minutes until and including 10:37 then 11:00 P. M. Sundays same as week days. Subject to change without notice.
GEO. F. LEIBLE,
General Superintendent.
C. L. BISBEE,
Division Superintendent.

Newport & Prov. Railway Company
Short Line--Low Fares.
In Effect September 30, 1907.
Via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

Leave Newport	Arrive Fox Point	Leave Fox Point	Arrive Newport
6.50 a. m. to Bristol Ferry only			
7.40	9.45	7.05 a. m.	9.15a.m.
8.35	10.40	8.05	10.15
9.35	11.45	9.05	11.15
10.35	12.45 p. m.	10.05	12.15pm
11.35	1.45	11.05	1.15
12.35 p. m.	2.45	12.05 p. m.	2.15
1.35	3.45	1.05	2.15
2.35	4.45	2.05	4.15
3.35	5.45	3.05	5.15
4.35	6.45	4.05	6.15
5.35	7.45	5.05	7.15
6.35	8.45	6.05	8.06
7.40 to Union Street only.			
9.00 to Bristol Ferry only.			
10.30			
11.15 to Car Barn only.			

Cars leave Washington Square for Training Station on the hour and half hour from 7.00 a. m. to 10.30 p. m.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Newport for Providence at 8.35, 9.35, 10.35, 11.35, a. m. 12.35, 1.35, 2.35, 3.35, 4.35, 5.35, 6.35, and 7.35, p. m. 9.00 p. m. to Bristol Ferry only. 10.30 and 11.15 p. m. to Car Barn only.
Leave Fox Point Providence for Newport at 7.05, 8.05, 10.05, 11.05 a. m. 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05, 5.05, 6.05, and 7.05 p. m.

Prov., Fall River & Newport Steamboat Co.
Steamer City of Newport leaves for
PROVIDENCE,
Week days 8:00 A. M. Returning leaves Providence at 4 P. M.
FARE 30 CENTS.
Stop at Prudence Park Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.
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"WICKFORD ROUTE."
In effect June 2, 1907.
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LEAVE	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M
Newport	*5.55	9.50	*3.05	*4.05	*7.25	11.05
Prov., arr.	8.50	11.30	2.33	5.33	9.32	
Davisville	10.20	1.20	4.00	7.00	11.00	
New York	2.00	4.00	6.53	11.03		8.50
Arrive	P M	P M	P M	P M	P M	A M
LEAVE	Night	A M	A M	P M	P M	
New York	*12.00		*7.51	*10.02	*1.00	*5.02
Boston		5.35	10.13	1.10	3.00	
Prov.,		7.25	11.13	2.12	4.10	
Newport, arr.	6.50	8.45	1.00	4.00	6.45	10.30
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.
a Following this train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem river) leaving Washington at 3.35 P. M.; Baltimore, 6.25 P. M.; Philadelphia 8.55 P. M. due at Wickford Junction 5.10 A. M.; Newport, 6.50 A. M.
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CITY FARMERS.

Eleven Hundred School Children Raise All Kinds of Vegetables in School Garden.

The 500 young farmers who raised this season's second crop of vegetables in the school garden at Dewitt Clinton Park, 54th street and Eleventh avenue, are feeling quite well satisfied with themselves just now. Harvest is over, and the crops were fine. Each young farmer carefully cleaned up his or her five-by-three plot, after gathering the vegetables—the plots are measured in feet only, but the pride the farmers take in them knows no bounds—and the land lay smooth and brown, broken only here and there by a few stalks of corn and beets and peas on some plot whose small owner had lost his "tag," and consequently, all title to land or vegetables.

"That may seem hard—to take away a child's plot because he loses his tag," said Miss Mead, the assistant directress, who was gathering some late flowers to send to the flower and fruit show at Public School 12. "But before the rule was made the children were always losing their tags, and it made no end of trouble. Now, they rarely lose them. They've learned that they must take care of their tags, just as they must of any important thing.

"One day not long ago a small boy asked me if he couldn't gather his cousin's crop for him. 'Me cousin's sick,' he said.

"'Oh, I don't think you need,' I said, for it's the rule that no child shall touch another child's plot. Each child's plot is his property, and no teacher would think of touching it, either. 'We'll keep your cousin's plot for him till he gets well,' I told the boy.

"'But me cousin's awful sick,' he said. 'Mebbe he won't come back for a while.' I suggested that in case I might gather his crops and take them to his cousin's house. This didn't seem to suit either. He wriggled a good deal and dug his toes into the ground. Finally he looked up at me, square.

"'I might as well tell the krut,' he said. 'Me cousin lost his tag.'"

Eleven hundred children raise vegetables in that school garden in the course of a summer. Half of them have it for the first crop, which is harvested at the end of July, and half of them for the second crop. Weird notions some of these chilren had at first about the way vegetables grow. Some of them were quite surprised to find that potatoes grew in the ground; they thought you picked them off bushes. But the children, thanks to the fresh air excursions of these times, know more about country things than some of the fathers and mothers in that neighborhood. A man who works in a factory near the school garden came over there one day.

"I'd like to see some radishes growin'," he said to one of the teachers.

"Surely," she told him. Each of the little plots had a row of radishes on the outside. The teacher showed him a row.

"An' is that the way they grow?" he said, very much astonished. "Sure, I thought they grew in bunches, like they are in the shops."

This man, with an inborn love of the country, has never been out of New York in his life. When he was a child there were no fresh air excursions, and since he became a man it has been all he could do to support his family. There were no vacations for him.

"But he's been one of our regular visitors, coming over here every Saturday afternoon, when he stopped work, to watch the children tending their vegetables," said Miss Mead. "You know the chilren are encouraged to be very hospitable to visitors. When people come to see the garden the children were supposed to take them around and explain things to them—and they could do it, for they had heard the teachers describe the observation beds. If people stopped outside the fence and looked in the children were encouraged to invite them in. Some of the boys were backward about it at first. 'Oh, I ain't goin' to ask her,' they'd say. But when they saw other boys doing it they'd brace up and follow suit.

"This garden isn't so much for the purpose of teaching farming as it is for inculcating courtesy, truthfulness, respect for public property. And you'd be surprised to see how scrupulous these children are about letting one another's plot alone. We have had only one instance of stealing—by a child, that is; I'm sorry to say that outside marauders got in and took our pet and pride—our big prize cabbage. But last summer I noticed that one little girl who had a plot there had a curious fulness in the front of her blouse. Every day her blouse got that strange bulge when she'd been here a little while. It's so terrible thing to accuse a child of stealing, but I summoned courage and talked to Mary. She had four bunches of lettuce in her blouse, and she owned that she had been taking things constantly from other children's plots. I know she didn't take them to her mother, who is a nice woman; I fancy she sold them to some grocer. We took her plot away from her. Her mother begged us to take her back, but Mrs. Parsons said, 'That would be the very worst thing for Mary. What good would all our moral talking do if she didn't feel the consequences of breaking the law?' But I must own it went to our hearts to see Mary hanging around outside the garden, peering in wistfully. We gave her a plot this summer, and we haven't had a better girl here."

Though the vegetables are all in, a large crop of cats remain at the school garden. Four accompanied Miss Mead and the reporter around the place; a jaunty family of kittens played tag over their mother's back, near the pavilion, and other cats dotted the landscape. All summer, when the children found a hurt cat anywhere, they would bring it to the garden to be nursed, and the teachers encouraged them to do so, because, as Miss Mead said, "there isn't much in this neighborhood to make tenderness germinate in the hearts of the children. This is one of the worst localities in New York, with all these slaughter houses around. Naturally, many of the boys are cruel. A favorite amusement is to tie a tin can to a cat's leg—with the cat on one side of this close picket fence and the can on the other. And men stand by and laugh! So we're very glad to foster any kindly tendencies the children show. What becomes of the cats in the winter? Oh, the man who stays here to take care of things is very good to them, so we've no fear. And the ships that touch along here nearly always want cats, so we dispose of a good many."

Some of the most successful young farmers this summer were crippled children, who were brought to the garden every Wednesday and Saturday through the agency of the Crippled Children's Driving Fund. John, one of the boys, was 16 years old and paralyzed, so a wheel chair was provided for him by a school which became interested in him. He had a short handled hoe, and he would sit and dig away at his vegetables. Not content with that he somehow got down from his chair and crawled around his plot to weed it. Two crippled boys gardened in partnership. One had no hands—they were ground off by a train on Eleventh avenue—the other had no feet. But together they got along beautifully, with their one pair of hands and one pair of feet.

Great pride did all these young farmers take in their plots. Some of them went on brief fresh air excursions this summer, and when they came back they would say critically: "Teacher, I didn't see any garden that looked nicer'n mine." Boys would come and garden all day long, sometimes bringing a couple of babies with them. Hammocks were provided for the babies, where they could swing and sleep.

This is the only school garden supported by the Department of Parks, which appropriates $5,000 annually for it. If there were only more of these gardens!" said Miss Mead. "If the city refuses to establish more, Mrs. Parsons is going to try to get them by the help of private individuals."

WILLIAM T. C. WARDWELL DEAD.

Former Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island and a Prominent Business Man.

Former Lieutenant Governor William T. C. Wardwell died at his home in Bristol at 2:30 o'clock this morning, after an illness lasting five years, which assumed an acute stage about three weeks ago. He had been unconscious since last Thursday.

William Thomas Church Wardwell was born in Bristol September 29, 1835. His father was Hezekiah Church Wardwell and his mother Sallie (Gifford) Wardwell, both representatives of old New England families. He derived his name, Church, from his ancestor, Captain Benjamin Church, the the Indian fighter, who has many descendants in Bristol.

Mr. Wardwell received his education in his native town, in the common schools and at Bristol Academy. He was one of the first pupils in the newly established high schools in 1848. From schools he passed to the ranks of jewelry apprentice, learning the trade in Providence. In 1856 he went to Cuba, where he spent some time, and also lived in New York for a brief period. In 1859 he returned to Bristol, and with his brother succeeded their father in the lumber business, which had been carried on since early in the century, with a yard at the foot of Bradford street. Mr. Wardell was an equal partner in the business until 1872, when he became practically sole proprietor, continuing thus until 1894, when he incorporated his interests under the name of the Wardwell Lumber Company, with himself as president.

Elected as representative to the legislature from Bristol in 1870, he was re-elected in 1871, and in 1872 represented Bristol in the state senate. His fellow townsmen elected him a member of the Bristol town council in 1882, 1883 and 1884. He was elected lieutenant governor by the legislature in 1890 on the ticket with the late John W. Davis. He was the Democratic candidate for governor in 1892.

At the time of his election as lieutenant governor Mr. Wardwell was a Democrat. He left that party during the Bryan campaigns, however, and has since been known as a Republican, but without ambition for office.

The deceased was a member of the board of directors of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, in addition to serving on the board of managers of the local branch of that institution in Bristol. He was a director of the National India Rubber Company and of the Bristol & Warren Water Works Company. He was the principal instigator in the stand for the erection of a memorial to General Ambrose E. Burnside in Bristol, the Burnside Memorial building; was instrumental with others in having the Soldiers' Home located in Bristol, and served on the Black Island Harbor Commission and the State Naval Reserve Armory Commission at Bristol. He was a member of the vestry of St. Michael's Church many years and its senior warden at the time of his death. He held membership in Bristol Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and was president from 1898 to 1899.

During the Democratic national convention in 1876, when Tilden and Hendricks were nominated for President and ice President, Mr. Wardwell was a convention delegate from Rhode Island. He held membership in St. Alban's, Lodge of Masons, Hope Royal Arch Chapter of Bristol, St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Providence, and was a thirty-third degree Mason, serving at one time as high priest. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, a patron of the Rhode Island School of Design and a vice president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COLONEL GOETHALS AT PANAMA.

[New York Tribune.]

It seems to be the fortunate lot of our isthmian canal enterprise repeatedly to surpass supposed superlatives. Early in the story of that work under the direction of Mr. Wallace a fine showing was made, though, of course, on a comparatively small scale, with a small force of men and scanty machinery. But some persons said that he was simply picking out the easiest places in which to work, so as to make a record, and that it was not to be expected that a proportionate rate of progress could be maintained. Then Mr. Stevens went down there, the force was enlarged and the mechanical plant devised by Mr. Wallace was enormously increased. As a result the former record was far exceeded. But then it was said that a special spurt had been made in order that Mr. Stevens might close his career there in a blaze of glory, and that, of course, no such record could be kept up.

Colonel Goethals, however, soon began to get ahead of Mr. Stevens's superlative. Last July, in spite of the rain, he excavated more than 1,000,000 cubic yards from the canal prism, besides a large amount elsewhere, setting what seemed an unapproachable new record, in a month in which therefore there had been a decided falling off. Well, that was surely the real superlative, from which we must look for a decline. But in August, another bad month in which the work had formerly been slack, the July record was beaten by more than 2,000,000 cubic yards, or more than 20 per cent. That was regarded as a miracle, and it was not imagined that the lightning of miracles would strike twice in the same place. But what do we now learn? That in September, the third rainiest month of the year, the enormous amount of 1,481,307 cubic yards was excavated from the prism, or 206,908 yards, or more than 16 per cent, above the August record. And now what? October is the rainiest month of the year, and it would seem rash to hope for a breaking or even an equalling of the September record. And yet, as Mr. Shaw says, you never can tell.

The lesson of it all is that as time goes on the organization of the canal force becomes more perfect, the engineers and the workmen learn from experience and become more and more efficient and the rate of progress is accelerated. At the beginning it was commonly said that the length of time required for the completion of the canal would be determined by the rate of excavation at Culebra. That might still hold true if it were to be a sea level canal. As it is, the Gatun Dam and locks are the index of time. The probability is that the Culebra excavation will be done long before they are.

Number Nine.

In Teddy Bear Land.

When Teddy got his Christmas gift,
He said, "I'd like it better
If Santa 'd send a pair of pants
To go with my new sweater!"

STAGE HAPPENINGS.

A True Observer Notices Many Things, Which He Can't Quite Figure Out

[New York Sun.]

"And then, too," went on the man with the interrogative eye, "there are a whole lot of things happening on the stage all the time that I can't figure out at all.

"For one thing, why is it that the adventuress, whether she's in the house or out of it, always wears a black sequin spangled dress with her milky shoulders sticking way out at the top of it?

"And when she scratches the match to light her cigarette, why does she always scratch it on the high heel of one of her shoes? I've always considered that dangerous, for she's liable to set fire to that lacy stuff that shows when she lifts up the foot to get at the heel with the match. I've been waiting for years for some stage adventuress to set fire to herself while doing this. Wonder how long I'm going to have to wait for that?

"And in vaudeville, to skip around some, where does the fun come in when at every pause in the rapid fire talk between a pair of sidewalk comedians the one of 'em who's dressed up slaps the other one across the face with all his might with a folded-up newspaper? D'je ever notice how the whole house just howls and rocks with laughter every time that happens?

"'Say, I seen y'r sister las' night,' one of the sidewalk comedians says to his companion, and then, biff! he gets himself swatted right across the face with the folded-up newspaper, and then for a couple of minutes you can't hear yourself think, the folks all around you are swaying in such a veritable gale of laughter.

"'Yep, I seen her las' night,' the sidewalk comedian repeats, and then, zing-o! he gets another one of those newspaper wallops, and again everybody just careens back and forth n-hollering over it.

"Queer, hey? What's funny about that? Where does the shriek come in? What for? How about it? When? Hey? Show me.

"And, say, what is there in the common, everyday cuss words that tickles all hands in every kind of a theatre audience, high or low, so immensely? The cuss word always gets an immense laugh out of 'em. So does the word used to designate the hot place. Some years ago I saw a play performed by a well-known almost comedian that was absolutely carried to success by the frequency with which this prominent near actor ejaculated that hot-place word.

"You never hear cuss words evoke any wild laughter in ordinary life. Why should they be a source of such tremendous cachinnation when uttered by somebody on the stage?

"Why again does any allusion to booze on the stage inevitably get all of them in the audience to grinning and looking one another over craftily and appearing sort o' pleased and gratified? Search me there. I'm not jerry to that one.

"Some fellow on the stage says something about how good a highball would taste and he makes an immense hit. Now, in the commerce of ordinary life a highball's a matter of fact sort of an affair and there's nothing at all funny about it—I've seen the time after calling for 101 many of 'em when they seemed durned tragic to me—on the following morning, I mean.

"But any illusion to rum by the stage person is just naturally bound to make all kinds of a hit. There was a vaudeville piano player who did his stunt in the make-up of a tramp burglar, going around last season, who, as he started off the stage after his final encore every night, 'Now I'm goin' out an' git one that high,' indicating with his hands how high a one he was going to stick into his system, and, my! what a roar that did bring forth every blessed night! What's the answer? Which? Show me the blueprints. Gimme a peek at a diagram. I'm not there.

"In one of those knockabout acts why is it that the pitiable knockabout person who is getting such a horrible lot the worst of it gains so little sympathy from the audience?

"The knockabout duck gives him a frightful kick on both shins, and then how everybody does chuckle! Wonder if it can be that everybody in a theatre audience is just naturally cruel.

"The other knockabout chap then sinks a hatchet deep into the skull of the hard luck one—more mighty laughs. Then he stiffens two of his fingers and deliberately pokes them into his unfortunate partner's eyes. Then the folks in the audience fairly bust themselves, it is so funny, you see.

"I'd like to have a laugh at Exhibit A to find out for why they laugh.

"Two Dutch comedians, both with huge balloon size stomachs, are doing their dialogue in front of the drop, and every time one of them works off a witticism on the other he is slapped resoundingly across the stomach with the strong crooked-handled cane in the hands of the other one. And everybody laughs. I'm from the Ozarks once more. What for?

"When, in a sure enough drammer, the young woman who has been cast out into the snow with her che-ild, with no place to go, and with no idea as to where she can hock the $12,000 worth of diamonds that she is wearing out in the snow—why, amid these circumstances, does the orchestra always play, muted, the first measure of 'The Flower Song'? What's 'The Flower Song' got to do with a diamond hardened poor young critter chucked out into the snow with her che-ild? Pass again. I'm absent.

"Why do stage folks in drammers always say gair-l for girl? Nobody in real life ever says gair-l. D'je ever hear anybody in real life say gair-l?

"Why doesn't the leading man say 'I want my hat,' instead of 'I want meh hat'?

"Why does the leading woman in the society drammer always turn her back completely upon the young feller when she's talking to him in her boudoir? And, by the way, what's he doing in her boudoir, anyhow? In the common or garden varieties of life that we lead, do young ducks call upon their laddiens in their boudoirs? Show me some more. I'm a-waiting."

Fall, Winter and Spring Flowering Bulbs.

My bulbs consisting of Tulips, Hyacinths, Freesia, Easter Lilies, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones, etc. have arrived and they are nice ones and cheap. Look them over before you purchase.

Preserve Jars, Tumblers, etc. Mason Jars, 1 qt., 70c. dozen, Mason Jars, 1 pt. 60c. dozen. Royal Jar, best jar made, 1qt. $1.10, pts. 90c. Jelly Tumblers 50c. a dozen, full size. Preserve kettles in enamel, tin and porcelain, all sizes.

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ROUGH RIDING INCLUDED.

Army Officers Between Captain and General Make 15-Mile Test.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 16.—Army officers between the grades of captain and general, stationed at forts in New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont, started today on the third of the 15-mile horseback test rides ordered by President Roosevelt for officers attached to staff duty in the Department of the East. Major General Frederick Dent Grant, commander of the department, supervised the test.

The ride, which was arranged by Major J. P. McDonald, commanding officer at Fort Ethan Allen, started from the fort, and was laid out with no particular regard for the comfort of the officers participating. Numerous rough stretches were included, and when the officers, some of whom have not been in the saddle for several years, met these while on the gallop it was considered probable that the number of riders would be lessened by several, at least, although the previous tests were finished without any serious mishap.

The 15 miles were divided into even periods of walking, trotting and galloping, and provision was made for the halts and rests of an ordinary march. All the officers who started today had been subjected to a physical examination, heart, lungs and kidneys, and the muscles affected by the ride were examined, and comparisons will be made at the conclusion of the ride. An ambulance and a number of fresh mounts were provided to follow the riders in case of accidents.

The officers who participated in today's ride are stationed at the following posts: Plattsburg Barracks, Fort Porter, Fort H. C. Wright, Fort Terry, Fort Niagara and Madison Barracks in New York state; Forts Preble, McKinley and Williams in Maine; Forts Adams, Greble and Mansfield in Rhode Island; Fort Constitution in New Hampshire, and Forts Rands, Warren and Revere in Boston harbor.

The program called for the starting of the ride at 2 o'clock this afternoon, with General Grant in command personally. The route to be followed takes a course to the westward, in the direction of Burlington, for about seven miles, and return by way of Winooski. Thirty-seven officers participated.

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Heatherbloom Petticoat Week
At Our Store.

All over the country this week the Famous Heatherbloom Petticoats have the call.

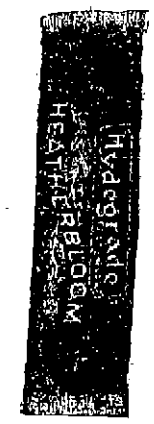
We have made extensive preparations for our display and now offer all the colors fashionable this fall in dress goods, matched by these petticoats.

These skirts have been too extensively advertised in all the leading magazines to need further introduction by this advertisement.

It is enough to say that while possessing all the lustre finish and rustle of taffeta silk skirts, they cost only ¼ as much. Among our colors shown this week will be found

Blues, Light and Dark, Greens, Tans, Browns, Greys, White, Reds, Pinks, Cream, Lavender, Black, etc.

Every skirt bears this label—



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Ladies' Medium Weight and Fleece-Lined Vests and Pants, high neck, long sleeve, neatly trimmed, pants are ankle length, per garment 25c

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Ladies' Half-Wool Vests and Pants, vests high neck, long or short sleeves, hand-trimmed, pants ankle length, French band, per garment 75c

Ladies' Three-quarter Wool Vests and Pants, vests high neck, long or short sleeves, hand-trimmed pants ankle length and French band, per garment $1.00

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MAY AID WORLD'S INDUSTRIES.

There Is a Tremendous Waste of Energy Which Scientists Hope to Utilize.

[New York Times.]

Having harnessed the streams and even converted wave force into electricity, the modern physical scientists have undertaken to make a more careful study of the phenomena of lightning in the clouds with a view to possible utilization for industrial purposes. To the electrician the play of lightning seems like a great waste of energy. An electrical storm possesses enough potential energy to drive a good many factory wheels. A lightning flash several miles long casts athwart the earth an illumination so great and intense that our highest developed electrical lamps seem insignificant in comparison.

Recently a brilliant electric flash on a cloudy day has been estimated to give light equal to one-foot candle power, and if one watt is allowed per candle foot a flash of lightning a space of two miles would represent an expended energy of some 10,000 kilowatt seconds. Imagine an artificial lamp produced by man's ingenuity capable of spreading an illumination like this through space! The flash through space illuminates two miles square of earth, which would require many hundred thousand incandescent lamps to equal.

But that we have many misconceptions about lightning is apparent from recent investigations. A lightning flash frequently extends over several miles of space. A single flash of 10,000 volts an inch would thus require a potential difference of about 1,200,000,000 volts for the entire length of two miles. Such a voltage in the clouds is almost inconceivable. It is not in accord with all of our ideas of the nature of electricity.

It should, so far as we can conceive, annihilate whole communities and destroy all human life within a radius of many miles of the lightning flash. Aside from the question of killing us by the voltage, it would mean a frightful deluge of nitric acid. Far less than a fraction of this enormous voltage would electrically break down the air and produce ozone and nitric acid. That is, the molecules of the air are dissociated and recombined. What would be the unfortunate condition of the inhabitants of any district where a lightning flash caused a deluge of nitric acid is something not pleasant to contemplate.

But such does not happen. Ever since man has inhabited the earth violent thunderstorms and electrical flashes have broken the monotony of summer's heat, and so far as the records show no remarkable visitation of unusual calamities has resulted therefrom. Yet the phenomena of the lightning flash have puzzled scientists. They could not understand why ozone and nitric acid were not formed in enormous quantities by even an ordinary flash.

But the secret of it now appears to be that our eyes are not capable of recording accurately this peculiar phenomenon of the heavens. It is all an optical illusion, this watching a flash of lightning. It is not one violent discharge, but a series. A flash two or more miles in length is made up of 30 to 50 successive discharges, occurring so rapidly that their appearance seems almost simultaneous to the eye. An impression on the human eye persists for only 0.1 second, and it cannot measure anything less than this. Consequently if a flash of lightning in duration we cannot distinguish it from one persisting only 0.1 second. Herein is where the secret of our misconception comes in.

The camera measures light much more accurately and sensitively than our naked eyes. Vivid photographs of lightning flashes have been taken which show that successive discharges make up a flash which is a mile or more in length. In other words, there is rarely any single flash, but a series of discraptions. In rotating cameras as many as 40 successive flashes have been recorded in a two-mile discharge, the whole lasting less than six-tenths of a second.

This being the case, a lightning flash of several miles in length may occur without creating any great potential difference in the ends. The action of a discharge is much like a landslide down a steep sand hill. A slight movement of a pebble may start several other particles downward until the movement becomes general, and a landslide follows. A slight discharge of electricity from a cloud is followed by another and another until the total let loose is enormous. But the total voltage discharged at any one time is relatively small, possibly 50,000 volts a foot at the moment of discharge, with an average potential difference between different points of the cloud of 50,000,000 volts.

Sensitive recording instruments have begun to measure the lightning flashes, and in this way our knowledge concerning the electrical discharges of the clouds is being made more accurate. For instance, it is pretty well known now that the duration of the discharge is about one-five-hundred-thousandths of a second, a duration that is utterly incomprehensible to the human mind. Now that the duration of the discharge 10,000 kilowatt seconds would be equal to 7,000,000 foot pounds expressed in simpler language.

If we accept this potential energy of a flash of lightning, constituted as it is of a series of almost simultaneous discharges, we might translate it into even plainer language by showing what it could do if it was directed toward some useful work. In electrical science we speak of the kilowatt hour instead of the kilowatt second. We know approximately what can be accomplished by a kilowatt hour when electricity is harnessed to perform different work. On this basis of computation the potential energy of our flash of lightning in the clouds could perform some marvelous feats in the industrial world.

Approximately it could saw 300 feet of deal timber if harnessed to a mill to drive a modern circular saw, or it could be used to sharpen 14,000 knives if used for driving a grindstone. It has sufficient potential energy to carry you some nine miles in an electrical automobile if properly harnessed and used for this purpose. It could warm my lady's curling tongs every day for nearly three years for three minutes at each performance, with a little extra service for Sunday, or it would light nearly 3,400 cigars by the ordinary flashlight method. Again, it could be made to blow a large church organ for every Sunday for over three successive months, or pump 100 gallons of water to a height of 25 feet something like three times.

A woman could use the energy of the flash of lightning to run her sewing machine about six days of 16 hours each, or it could be used in the house or office for driving a small ventilating fan for the same length of time. It would keep your bed warm for nearly two months, summer and winter, allowing eight hours to the night. It would run an electric clock for over 25 years, or warm your shaving water every morning for nearly three months. It could be used for clipping 14 horses, or for cooking some 45 chops, allowing 15 minutes to cook each one, or give you nearly 10 Turkish baths, or heat your laundry irons at the rate of four for 10 hours a day. You could have music for over two and one-half days steadily, 10 hours a day, if you had it harnessed to your electric piano.

Of course there is no limit to what the flash of lightning could do if properly harnessed and its potential energy stored so that it could be used for driving machinery. Its usefulness would be limited only by the machinery invented for doing man's work and this, as we all know, is sufficiently varied to include almost every known labor. When Benjamin Franklin first tried to battle up the lightning of the clouds he probably had no adequate knowledge of its potential energy, and even until very recently it was largely a single electrical discharge on the clouds represented.

If the day should ever come when such electrical discharges could be harnessed and used to do work for man, a summer thunderstorm would become a commercial possibility that would attract the greedy. It would be a scramble then to gather the lightning of every storm before a rival could get ahead of you. Legislation might then have to be enacted to protect us from having our chief summer displays of heavenly fireworks destroyed, much as we have had to pass laws to prevent the destruction of Niagara by the electrical power companies.

OFFICIAL SECRET LAWS.

[Marquise de Fontenay.]

Lord Esher, whose official title of deputy governor of Windsor Castle does not convey any idea of the vast importance of his position in the entourage of the king, and of his influence and power at court, is occupying his leisure during the parliamentary recess in drafting a measure in the shape of an amendment to the so-called official secret law, with the object of extending its provisions in such a manner as to cover all official or semi-official communications—in one word, all correspondence on business of state between the sovereign and members of the Cabinet, the viceroy of India, the British ambassadors to foreign courts, as well as all those dignitaries among themselves. It is known that he is doing this at the instance of the king, who has the most implicit confidence in his tact, judgment and experience, consults him about almost everything, and has intrusted him with the delicate task of making the selection of the letters contained in the published correspondence of Queen Victoria, which is to appear within the next few weeks.

The king, who is always greatly interested in memoirs, both English and foreign, keenly resents indiscretions contained therein affecting his house, his court, his government and his friends. He has been subjected to a considerable amount of annoyance in this respect in recent years. There are few retired servants of the state who do not devote their leisure to the production of "reminiscences" of memoirs," partly with the object of placing on record the role which they have played in public life, and partly, too, with the object of adding to their restricted resources by ministering to the public taste for books of this class, which generally find a profitable sale.

What gives interest and piquancy to these volumes is the revelation of secrets of more or less importance which authors and publishers obtain from their sale may be said to depend upon the character of the indiscretions that figure in the pages. These indiscretions are naturally embarrassing to the persons whom they concern. Sometimes they affect the king or members of his family, sometimes it is the cabinet or the administration previously in office that suffers, while in other instances they lead to the perturbation of foreign courts and governments.

There is not a government in Europe which has not been disturbed and embarrassed by indiscreet revelations on the part of those who at one time or another have been in its employ as ambassadors, ministers of state, dignitaries of court, etc. Curiously enough, the only government that has enjoyed almost entire immunity in this respect is that of the United States, the officers of which, although their term of office is ephemeral, inadequately paid and devoid of any reward in the shape of titled orders of knighthood and pensions, make it a point of honor never to reveal after their restoration to private life the secrets with which they become acquainted while in the employ of "Uncle Sam."

CENTENARY OF SAVINGS BANKS.

The system of savings banks as now conducted in all the leading countries of the civilized world will round out its first century of existence this year. In 1807 the plan of the modern savings bank was first developed, although there had been a few sporadic charitable enterprises of the kind before in the British house of commons by Mr. Whitbread. After the scheme had been definitely formulated savings institutions were rapidly incorporated in Great Britain and within a few years in other countries of Europe.

The United States was not far behind in adopting the new scheme. The establishment of the first of the institutions of the kind in this country dates back to December, 1816, when the Savings of Boston was incorporated. It opened its doors to depositors in 1817, just 90 years ago. It proved to be a success from the start, and similar savings banks were soon opened everywhere. There are now about 1,200 such banks in this country, taking care of the savings of nearly 7,500,000 depositors.

Some idea of the growth of the deposits may be gained from the statement that in 1830, fourteen years after the opening of the first American savings bank, the total of deposits was $5,573,504. At the opening of the Civil war it had mounted to about $150,000,000, and by 1890 it had grown to ten times that amount. It is now considerably in excess of $3,000,000,000, being equal to more than three times the interest-bearing debt of the United States. Massachusetts alone has deposits exceeding $600,000,000, or more than was contained in the savings banks of the entire United States in 1875, and a sum surpassing the assessed valuation of Chicago. A single savings bank in New York city has deposits that are rapidly approaching the hundred-million mark.

In nearly all American states the investments that can be made by the trustees of savings banks have been so safeguarded that these institutions are regarded as the most stable and conservative of all banking enterprises. It is, in fact, the well-known integrity of their management which has given rise to a proposal now being made in several states to permit the savings banks to introduce departments of industrial insurance. In Massachusetts, which has always been a leader in matters affecting savings institutions, a bill is about to be introduced into the legislature which, if it becomes a law, will authorize the 189 savings banks of the Bay state to undertake industrial life insurance under the supervision of a state actuary. The promoters of this plan say that life insurance is simply a specialized form of savings, and that the savings banks may very well establish departments for dealing in industrial insurance in small amounts.

THE COUNTESS OF ROSSLYN.

The Countess of Rosslyn, who has just secured an absolute divorce from her husband, the Earl of Rosslyn, was formerly Miss Anna Robinson of Minneapolis. She had a meteoric career on the stage, making her debut in "The Governor of Kentucky" and winning much popularity in New York, London and Paris and bringing scores of admirers to her feet. She married the Earl of Rosslyn in 1905. He, too, had had a sensational career and has enjoyed considerable notoriety. He was in the Boer war and was captured by the enemy and has been on the stage, like his former wife. His first entry upon this sphere was in Australia as a fancy dancer. When he came into the earldom upon the death of his father his prodigalities were the talk of London.

WHERE FATHERS FAIL.

Some are Too Weary from the Day's Work to Pay Attention to the Children's Training.

[Review of Reviews.]

What the fathers of today should do to best develop their offspring and at the same time create for themselves an abiding source of intellectual delight is warmly and sagaciously set forth in an article in the Berlin Deutsche Monatsschrift.

The writer maintains that, neither in the school nor in the home do children, as a rule, obtain the training which fits them later to discharge the duties of father. He remarks at the outset that the haste and unrest of modern life leave little time for paternal joys. Some are too weary from the day's work to pay attention to the children's training, others are preoccupied with social duties, and many there are who are really indifferent about the whole matter. In this way the coming generation loses those priceless hours when the father is also the educator, friend and ideal; and the latter is robbed of the rejuvenating, vivifying force, the spiritual expansion, that spring from contact with one's own child.

The number of fathers that are able to satisfy their children's thirst for information is steadily decreasing. Even when a father is willing to devote his leisure to their interests the modern parent is no longer capable of coping with the situation. The world of surrounding objects has undergone a fundamental change. Germany, for example, from being preponderatingly agrarian, has become an industrial country, and modern German life fairly bristles with technical problems. On every hand the child observes phenomena whose solution he is eager to learn—electric roads, gas pipes, telephone wires, aqueducts, demand elucidation. One must not try to satisfy him with foreign words and vague phrases; the explanation should primarily be clear and simple. Here the child becomes the educator: he compels us to reflect about things and, above all, to realize how little commensurate our knowledge, our culture, is with the demands of the time.

The writer says he trains his own boys—of eight and nine—to be keen observers of the things about them and of apparently simple or insignificant objects, and these reveal a world of wonders and surprises. He himself has grown conscious of his own insufficiency. . . . He shows what a fruitful source of interest and knowledge a mere pond might be, with its many odd forms of animal life.

If one knows through experience how rejuvenating, stimulating and full of delights it is to live in close contact with a child, to investigate, to learn along with it, one is tempted to cry out to the other fathers:

"Ah, did you but know the joy it affords! You can give your children something better than your gold—yourselves, provided you renew and increase your knowledge. And if it be too late for that, see to it that your sons receive a better training for fathers than was vouchsafed to you and this by having them taught above all about the things that lie nearest to them; in other words: More natural science and technique in the school!"

SUNFISH TO KILL TYPHOID GERMS.

In order to prevent a typhoid fever epidemic from visiting Pittsburg next summer, as was the case during the last two summers, the city has imported 70,000 sunfish, which the bureau of health expects to do the work. The fish are being placed in the streams in the park, while a large number will be placed in the resources. Another batch, expected soon, will be put in the Allegheny river, near the pumping station at Brilliant.

The bureau declares that if there is anything a sunfish likes it is the typhoid fever germs. It is also asserted that the fish are "sure death" to malaria germs.

ANCIENT HOUSE MODELS.

During last winter many pottery models of houses were brought to light in upper Egypt. They came from a large cemetery near Rifeh, in the Nile Valley, and belonged to the ninth or twelfth dynasties, which would be about 2,700 to 3,300 B. C.

The models were on the "flat plan" formed by about half a mile of desert between the cliffs and the Nile and cultivation and cut in a great circle accumulated by wash from the desert hills during rare storm bursts. So exceedingly rare were these storm bursts that they probably occurred only once in a generation. In 5,000 years about 25 inches of gravel had accumulated at the rate of about half an inch each century.

Explorers on cutting through these 25 inches discovered hundreds of graves. All had been plundered of their valuables long ago, but the plunderers had taken no heed of the pottery model houses. The models are believed to have been placed on the graves to provide shelter for the souls when they came out in search of sustenance.

These early models, being much exposed, are seldom perfect. Their origin is in the tray of offerings, which, however, were felt to be insufficient for a soul coming up from the earth below, so a shelter for the soul was accordingly built, apparently copied from the Bedouin tent.

Later a small hut, in shape like a sentry box, was provided, sometimes containing a chair; then a portico was added, a raised cope put around the roof, and a canopy and shelter from the sun added above the water tank, which had from very early times been a part of the offerings.

In time a whole upper story was added, with a veranda along the back of the roof, and wind openings, and then furniture began to be added. In the latest models of soul shelters there is a couch in the front portico, to get the coolest air at night low down. There is, too, a chair on the upper floor, to avoid the dust and hot air from the ground during the day. In some models there is also a stool, and beneath the staircase leading to the upper story a woman making bread, with a large water jar by her side. The offerings are placed against the wall between two doorways. There is considerable variation in minor details.

COAL AND WOOD.

For a Free-Burning

COAL

Try Our LYKENS VALE

Red ash, much like Lykens Valley, but less in price. Stove and chestnut sizes.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER CO.

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DRUGGISTS.

FLASH,

A New Antiseptic

Hand Cleaner.

The best preparation known for dissolving and removing grease, oils, paint, ink and stains of all kinds from the hands. Once used, always used.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN M. CALLAHAN,

REG. DRUGGIST

Broadway and Collins Street.

Try Downing's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla with Dandelion and Yellow Dock,

A safe and reliable Blood Purifier, and highly recommended for the cure of all skin diseases, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

A large bottle for 75c.

PREPARED BY

DOWNING BROS., PHARMACISTS.

42-44 Broadway.

DENATURED ALCOHOL

Specially Prepared for

Lighting, Heating and Cooking

And as a Solvent in the Arts, —AND— Trades Manufactures.

CHARLES M. COLE,

Registered Pharmacist,

302 Thames St., Cor. Prospect Hill St.

WM. H. COTTON.

Druggist and Apothecary.

226 THAMES STREET.

Constipation

Baked sweet apples, with some people, bring prompt relief for Constipation. With others, coarse all-wheat bread will have the same effect. Nature undoubtedly has a vegetable remedy to relieve every ailment known to man, if physicians can but find Nature's way to health. And this is strikingly true with regard to Constipation.

The bark of a certain tree in California—Cascara Sagrada—offers a most excellent aid to this end. But, combined with Egyptian Senna, Slippery Elm Bark, Solid Extract of Prunes, etc., this same Cascara bark is given its greatest possible power to correct constipation. A toothsome Candy Tablet, called Lax-ets, is now made at the Dr. Shoop Laboratories, from this ingenuous and most effective prescription. Its effect on Constipation, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath, Sallow Complexion, etc., is indeed prompt and satisfying.

No griping, no unpleasant after effects are experienced, and Lax-ets are put up in beautiful lithographed metal boxes at 5 cents and 25 cents per box.

For something new, nice, economical and effective, try a box of

Lax-ets

Sold by JOHN M. CALLAHAN.

Attention!

Does your furnace need new repairs or piping? Does your Stove need new repairs or piping? If so you can get both done at the lowest prices and best work.

Also a lot of New and Second Hand Ranges and Parlor Stoves, all makes, in good order, at lowest prices at the

RED KEY STORE

106 Broadway.

Tel. 981. . . . . Open every evening

All orders for first-class interior and exterior painting promptly executed

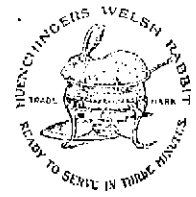
Hayman & Nason,

Painters and Decorators,

18 FRANKLIN STREET.

Telephone 993.

WELSH RABBIT.



Appetizing, Digestible, Absolutely Pure, Always makes a good rabbit.

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WALKER, MERRALL & CONDIT Co.,
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CHAS. T. DALL & Co.,
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ANNOUNCEMENT!

Going Out of Business.

We beg to inform the PUBLIC OF NEWPORT and vicinity that we have decided to retire from the retail CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHING BUSINESS OF NEWPORT.

In order to DISPOSE of our IMMENSE stock of HIGH-GRADE CLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHINGS for MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN, at once, we will inaugurate on Saturday, October 19, the GREATEST GOING-OUT-OF-BUSINESS SALE Newport has ever witnessed.

WAIT! WAIT!! WAIT!!!

And watch Friday's Ad.

CROWN CLOTHING COMPANY,

237 Thames Street.

Latest Improved

EDISON PHONOGRAPHS and VICTOR TALKING MACHINES

From $10 to $100, on easy payments.

FREE—We will give away absolutely free One Cylinder and one Disc Oak Record Cabinet

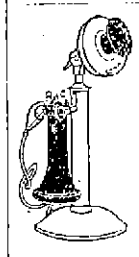
Valued at $14 each.

All we ask you to do is to call at our store and register your name and number of your talking machine (any make) and receive a coupon on these cabinets, as we wish to secure a complete mailing list of all the talking machines in this vicinity.

CALL TODAY.

W. A. MAHER, 13 Farewell St.

OPEN EVENINGS TELEPHONE 971



The Telephone Directory

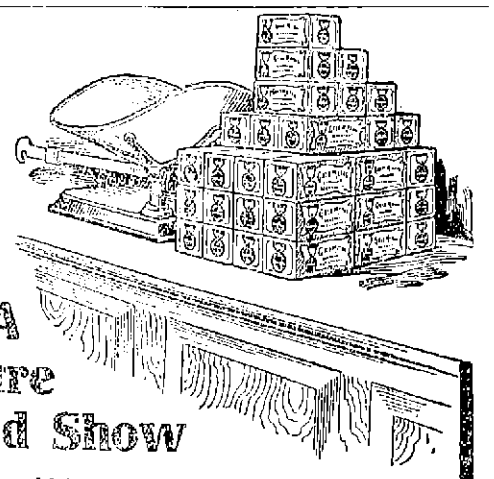
For fall and winter goes to press on

Tuesday, October 15.

New listings must be arranged on or before that date, if desired in this book.

Providence Telephone Co.

CONTRACT DEPT. 142 SPRING STREET.



A Pure Food Show

A display of dainty packages of GOLD MEDAL CREAMERY BUTTER on the counter at the grocery store is a *real* pure food show. You can't imagine any food of greater purity than this butter actually is. *Made in the only creamery privileged to use the odor-proof and germ-proof package,* GOLD MEDAL CREAMERY BUTTER cannot be otherwise than pure, sweet, delicious and wholesome.

It is not to be compared with any other butter. No matter how good the butter you are eating, GOLD MEDAL CREAMERY BUTTER is better. The air-tight, odor-proof package *keeps* it from absorbing anything to injure the flavor. It's good when you buy it—it's good when you eat it; and the price is the same as for common butter.

GOLD MEDAL CREAMERY BUTTER

Ask for it at your grocers.

DILLON & DOUGLASS, Providence, R. I.

If you watch for the Items on Argo Red Salmon you will find some very interesting things about Alaska and the Salmon Industry, of which very little is known in this country. "Argo" is a household word wherever this Salmon has been introduced.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation as caretaker of a gentleman's place by man and wife. Best references offered. Address Box 14, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A lady's maid, with very best reference. Call at Mrs. Slater's residence on the Cliffs, between 9 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—Good honest man or boy to work on poultry farm. Permanent job and good wages. If smart. Telephone 1714-5, Melville Station, Newport, R. I.

WANTED—Men or women to represent The American Magazine, edited by F. P. Dunne ("Mr. Dooley"), Ida M. Tarbell, William Allen White and others. Straight proposition. Good pay. Continuing interest from year to year in business created. Experience and capital not necessary. Good opportunity. Write J. Trainor, 341 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

WANTED—A boy at Schreier's, 142 Thames street. Only those who are willing to work need apply.

WANTED—Three boys, at once, to work in greenhouses. Apply William Jurgens, Butler and Evarts streets.

GENERAL WANTS.

OLD BOOKS WANTED.

A representative of Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., will be in Newport for a few days prepared to pay cash for old books of every description; small lots or entire libraries. If you have any old books for sale, address as care of the Daily News.

WANTED—I pay highest cash prices for old feather beds and household furniture of every description, carpets, rugs, etc. M. Stoneman, P. O. Box 76, Newport, R. I. Telephone 1783.

WANTED—Choice Rhode Island corn meal. Frank L. Thornton, Providence.

WANTED—Antique furniture, old mirrors, pictures, old china, antique copper and brass goods. Absolutely highest cash prices paid. M. Stoneman, Box 76, Newport. Tel. 1783.

WANTED—Highest cash prices paid for antique furniture, old china, mirrors, pictures, prints, etc. E. C. O'Neill, 34 Pelham street. Tel. Call 720.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—October 9th, a small red skiff, with centerboard. Finder please notify Miss Nuss, Harrison avenue. Telephone 1389.

FOUND—Round-bottom row boat, with centerboard. Call at Watch House, Bristol Ferry.

FOR RENT, ROOMS AND BOARD

TO LET—Studio, 83 Pelham street. Apply to A. L. Leavitt, 242 Thames street, over Richard Bullock's Shoe Store.

TO LET—Small tenement, furnished or unfurnished. Inquire 51 Poplar street.

TO LET—Two connecting rooms, furnished, steam heated, suitable for light housekeeping, with bath. Address Box 18, Daily News Office.

ROOM TO LET—Large front room in central part of the city. Apply at 7 Broadway.

TO LET—Tenement of five large rooms. Apply 16 Howard street.

TO LET—Two rooms, furnished or partly furnished, for married couple without children, or two gentlemen. Address 14 Court House street. Ring upstairs bell.

TO LET—Stable with two stalls, carriage house and loft. Address 10 Gould street.

TO LET—Small cottage of five rooms, furnished; reasonable to right party. Address Box 42, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Tenement or cottage, centrally located, for family of two. Address Box 21, Daily News Office.

FOR RENT—Store in Odd Fellows' Building. Apply to James T. Wright, 22 Washington square.

TO LET—67 Rosecrafts avenue, 6-room tenement; all modern improvements. Apply 8 Gillies court.

FOR RENT—34 Thames street. Pleasant upper tenement in complete order. Small family preferred. A. Parmentar, 8 Mt. Vernon street.

TO RENT—Apartment on second floor of house 14 Central street; eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements. Apply on premises. J. M. Swan.

FOR RENT—Studio on third floor, 202 Thames street; Apply to Dr. Rogers, 81 Pelham street, or to agents.

TO LET—Furnished room, with board; ground floor, suitable for business. Apply 40 Coggeshall street.

Rooms, With or Without Board.
AT THE MISSES HAZARD,
83 Rhode Island Avenue.

The Mumford Cottage,
41 SCHOOL STREET.
Rooms With or Without Board.

TO LET.
A Cottage of Six Rooms,
No. 2 Prescott Place.
Apply at 105 Broadway,
The Barker Building & Realty Co

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Employment Office.
MRS. M. A. ROSS,
Successor to the late Mrs. Knutson.
841 Spring street, cor. Narragansett Avenue.
This business will be continued in the future on the same approved system and extensive scale as in the past. First-class help can be found at this office.
Telephone 105.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.
Mrs. N. McMahon,
Telephone 945.
Patrons supplied at short notice with competent male or female help. Care and attention given to references.
Removed from 22 to 18 John Street.

Mrs. Hilda Berghman's Employment Office,
115 JOHN STREET.
Situations wanted at once, by experienced cook, kitchen maid and laundress. Also a waiter, butler and second man. Apply at once.

MRS. HODGSON,
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
Telephone 788.
88 Broadway (opposite City Hall).
ENGAGEMENTS WANTED.

MASSAGE AND CHIROPODIST.

DR. E. C. HOLLOWAY,
CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN. Ingrowing Nails, Hair Moles, Warts removed (painless). Massage. Open evenings. Telephone 841-2. Office 79 Spring.

Manicure. Chiropody
HELEN A. MURRAY,
13 Pope Street.
Scalp-Massage, Children's Hair Cutting
Tel. 765.

ACCEPT ONLY PART OF AFFIDAVITS.

Commission's Ruling Pleases Bartlett Delegation.

Whitney Witnesses Close and Bartlett Side Opens.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—In the hearing today before the ballot law commission on the contested Democratic convention at Springfield the faction headed by General Charles W. Bartlett scored a number of important points. The principal victory was the decision of the commission that a portion of some 230 affidavits taken after the convention which stated that those making the affidavits would have voted for Henry M. Whitney as the candidate for governor if they had obtained admission to the convention, should be excluded. The commissioners, however, accepted that portion of the affidavits which stated that the delegates could not get into the hall.

The Whitney side of the hearing was concluded during the forenoon session, and one Bartlett witness, John P. Feeney, chairman of the state committee, gave his testimony. He stated that many efforts were made to arrange a compromise on convention officers, but such offers were rejected by the Whitney people. He claimed that he endeavored to be fair in his methods, but, under cross-examination by Mr. Parker, admitted that he refused to entertain a doubt of the vote for temporary chairman made by a Whitney leader, on the ground that he had already declared the vote and had no other authority in the convention. He admitted that the method adopted at Springfield of exchanging credentials for tickets on the morning of the convention was unprecedented, and such exchanges ought to be made by members of the state committee, as in previous years.

It was the intention of the commission, upon resuming its investigation this morning, to make every effort to close the taking of testimony today if possible, and with this in view the session began early and was planned to continue until this evening. Three Whitney witnesses remained to be heard when the commission opened proceedings, but there were also to be placed in evidence 434 affidavits signed by alleged Whitney delegates after the convention, which the commission admitted yesterday and which it was expected would have to be read in detail today.

The strong testimony brought out yesterday in support of the contention of the Whitney lawyers that the convention was filled with Bartlett supporters, or men who promised to "shout for Bartlett," attracted another large crowd to the state house today, and interest in the contest, which will probably prominently figure in state politics for some time, has apparently revived. Counsel on both sides are surrounded at each session by Democratic leaders, although the leading lawyers in the case are Republicans.

Mr. Parker, leading counsel for Mr. Whitney, was formerly attorney general of the state, and a presiding officer at a recent Republican convention. Mr. Albers and Mr. Mayberry, who are leading the fight for General Bartlett, are ardent Republicans, the former having served on the same commission which is now trying this case, while the latter has been mayor of Waltham. Republican members of the legislature who are at the state house on special committee work have been frequent visitors at the hearing, and seem to enjoy the proceedings.

The session is likely to become as memorable as the convention itself.

Just before the hearing opened today the commission was notified by the secretary of state that it would be advisable, if possible, for it to reach some conclusion before 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, when the time for making changes in the state tickets expires. The commission, however, did not instruct the counsel regarding any curtailment of testimony.

The Whitney lawyer began this morning's proceedings by placing E. W. Doyle of Boston, a printer, on the stand. He stated that he printed the credentials and tickets used at the convention. Under orders from Mr. Kiley, he said, he was to print 1,900 pink tickets and 1,500 blue ones. Later he said Mr. Kiley called him up by telephone and asked that not so many be printed, but, the printer declared, it was then too late to change the order.

C. H. Hamlin, a Whitney leader, was called, principally to give his estimate of the number of people in the theatre. He arrived at 11:15, he said, and he should think there were about 400 when Chairman Feeney called the meeting to order. When Mr. Hamlin went outside, at 12 o'clock, he said he saw a long line of delegates still pressing toward the box office for admission.

Under cross-examination Mr. Hamlin admitted that there was so much noise in front of the stage that he could not hear what the chairman was saying, and if the "noes" had been called for on the vote for temporary chairman, Mr. Hamlin added, he probably would not have heard. He was very sure, however, that the "noes" had not been called for.

The evidence in support of Mr. Whitney's claims, so far as witnesses were concerned, was closed shortly before 11 o'clock, by the testimony of three of that candidate's leaders, Congressmen Andrew D. Peters and John A. Kelliher, and former Congressman Joseph A. Conry, all of whom related incidents of the convention along much the same lines as taken by previous witnesses. Congressman Peters, however, added a definite claim as to the number of people in the hall. He said he counted them as they left, after the two conventions had adjourned, and found the number to be 724. Mr. Conry, who presided over the Whitney convention, admitted that he went to the theatre with a gavel in his pocket, and stationed himself in a box, from which he hoped to step upon the stage upon announcement of his election as temporary chairman.

What was considered by the Bartlett followers as something of a set-back for the Whitney faction came with a decision of the commission in regard to the admission as evidence of 434 affidavits offered by Counsel Parker from Whitney supporters, taken directly after the convention. Of these affidavits 116 affirmed that those signing them had attended the Whitney convention and had voted for him, while the balance of the affidavits were from those who claimed to have been unable to get into the convention hall. The commission in its decision admitted that portion of the affidavits concerning the futile attempts to gain admission to the hall, but declined to accept as evidence in the case that part affirming that the undersigned would, if able to attend the convention, have voted for Mr. Whitney. The Bartlett delegation expressed considerable satisfaction at this ruling.

The Bartlett side of the contest was shortly before 12 o'clock, with John P. Feeney, chairman of the Democratic state committee, on the stand. Mr. Feeney's direct testimony was given with unusual clearness, and could be easily followed. He recounted the numerous meetings of the committee before the convention, and several interviews with William S. McNary, the Whitney leader in the committee. Mr. Feeney declared that he made every effort to arrange a compromise between the Bartlett and Whitney factions on the matter of convention officers, but that Mr. McNary insisted that Mr. Kiley should have no part in the convention.

Offers by the Bartlett people for giving Mr. McNary the permanent chairmanship were rejected by the Whitney people. When Mr. McNary was told by Mr. Kiley a few days before the convention that General Bartlett was growing stronger every day among the delegates, and that the convention would be governed by the unpledged delegates, the statement was laughed at and absolutely denied. Mr. Feeney said that in a conference on the way to Springfield with Mr. Kiley and Mr. McNary the last named said that the Whitney people would bolt rather than have Kiley as temporary chairman. The night before the convention, after the Whitney men had been beaten in the state committee, Mr. McNary still refused to compromise on Mr. Kiley, and said there was going to be a fight in the convention.

Mr. Feeney's account, from the time he entered the hall until he called the convention together, did not differ materially from that of the Whitney witnesses. He denied, however, that he did not call for the "noes" on the question of the vote for temporary chairman. He admitted that he saw Mr. McNary in front, but did not hear him ask about the vote until after he, Feeney, had declared the vote in favor of Mr. Kiley and had relinquished the chair to that official. Mr. Feeney was very anxious to state that he had endeavored to be fair in all his actions as chairman of the state committee.

The cross-examination by Mr. Parker, while brief, was apparently a disagreeable experience for Mr. Feeney. The Whitney attorney drew from the state chairman the admission that he never remembered a state convention before where delegates were not given an opportunity of exchanging their credentials for admission tickets to the hall on the night before the convention. He admitted that he saw a line at the box office, and that he heard Congressman Kelliher when he made a remark that many delegates had not yet entered the hall. He said that the remark came, however, as he had called the convention to order, and that he could not stop the proceedings. He also admitted that he heard Mr. McNary's cry as he was leaving the stage, but was firm in his opinion that it came too late, and that he had relinquished the control of affairs to Mr. Kiley, as temporary chairman, although he said, after severe questioning, that the interval was only a few seconds.

Mr. Parker did not pursue his questioning further, but before the next witness, George Fred Williams, could be called, the commission took a recess, with the idea of continuing the afternoon session until 6 o'clock.

RECORDS VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE.

Albany Instrument's Limit for Registering Exceeded This Morning.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—An earthquake of unusual proportions was indicated by the seismograph at the state museum, which registered its passage during a period of nearly an hour this morning. The disturbance apparently originated at a distance of about 5,000 miles from Albany, and the vibrations of one of the instruments were so violent as to exceed its limit for registering. The centre of the disturbance would seem to have been somewhere to the south and southwest.

POLICE TERRORISM.

Statistics Do Not Include Casualties in Anti-Jewish Riots.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 16.—The police statistics published today regarding terrorism during September show that 34 persons were executed, 207, including 73 officials, were murdered, and 162 were wounded in various affrays. The figures do not include the casualties in the anti-Jewish riots at Odessa, Bostov and Simferopol.

Armed men made 165 attacks on cashiers, buildings or representatives of the authorities, and 34 stores of bombs and explosives were discovered.

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THE PHILIPPINE ASSEMBLY OPENED

Taft Makes No Suggestions Regarding Legislation.

Recommends That Attention Be Given to Civil Service.

MANILA, Oct. 16.—Secretary Taft formally opened the Philippine assembly in the National Theatre at 11:15 this morning, in the presence of a large crowd of people. Mr. Taft reiterated his former statements regarding the Philippine islands, declaring that his views, announced two years ago, regarding the independence of the Philippine people, are unchanged. He does not believe that they will be fitted to govern themselves for at least a generation, but, he added, the matter is entirely in the hands of Congress.

The Secretary denied emphatically that the United States had any intention of disposing of the islands, said he has absolute confidence in the Filipinos, denied that he is disappointed at their ability to legislate conservatively, and asserted his belief that they feel their responsibility and acknowledge the necessity of supporting the American government. Mr. Taft refrained from making any suggestion regarding specific legislation on the part of the Philippine assembly, but recommended that attention be paid to the civil service.

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16, Wall Street—The stock market opened strong, with Amalgamated Copper at 64½, American Smelting 77¾, American Locomotive 46, Anaconda 30½, Atchison 81, Baltimore & Ohio 87½, Brooklyn Transit 41¾, Canadian Pacific 159, Erie 19¾, Great Northern preferred 122¾, Louisville & Nashville 100, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 28½, New York Central 102¼, Northern Pacific 121¾, Pennsylvania 117¾, Reading 89⅞, Rock Island 15⅝, St. Paul 115⅝, Sugar 106, Southern Pacific 75½, Union Pacific 121, United States Steel 23¼ to ½, United States Steel preferred 93¼, and Wabash preferred 16½.

Noon—Money on call easy, at 3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 7 per cent. Stocks turned weak in the second hour, pressure centering on Southern Pacific and the Coppers. Southern Pacific fell 1¾ below last night and Amalgamated Copper 5¼. Early gains were lost. Bonds were irregular.

(Furnished by J. K. Watkins & Co., Room 4, Aquidneck Bank, Bldg., 290 Thames Street.)

New York, Oct. 16, 1907.

	Closing.
Am Car F Com	28½
Am Sugar Com	105
Am Loco Com	45
Am Wool	14
Amalgamated	50⅝
Anaconda	28⅝
Atchison	79¼
Baltimore & Ohio	85¾
Bklyn R T	41
Can Pac	159
Cen Leat	15
Ches & Ohio	29
Col So	18¾
Col Fuel	15
Chi. G. W.	7¼
Chi. M. & St. P.	113¼
Chi. R. I.	15½
Con. Gas	86½
Den. & R. G.	20¼
Del. & Hudson	147½
Distillers	46½
Erie	18½
Erie 1st	40
Erie 2d	29
Gen. Elec.	170
Gt. North. Pfd.	115¾
Int. Met	8
Int. Met. Pfd.	22
Ill. Cen.	159
Louis. & Nash.	95½
Manhattan	113¾
Mex Cen	15⅞
Mo. Pac	52
Mo T K	26¾
Mo K T Pfd	63½
Nat Lead	39½
N Y Cen	160¾
Nor & W	67¾
Northwest	140¾
Nor Pac	117
Ont & W	29¾
Pac Mail	32
Penna	116⅞
Peo Gas	79½
Pres Steel	19¾
Read	88
Rep I & S	17½
Rep I & S Pf	61¾
So Pac	74
So Ry	12¾
So Ry Pf	41⅝
Texas Pac	21½
Union Pac	117⅝
U S Rub	13
U S Steel	22½
U S Steel Pfd	92¾
Wabash	5¼
Wabash Pfd	15½

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THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

History and Present Personnel of This Famous Musical Organization.

"For many years," says H. E. Krehbiel, the musical critic of the New York Tribune, "the Kneisel Quartet has stood at the head of American musical organizations in respect to seriousness of endeavor and successful achievement. It has carried its ministrations from ocean to ocean, everywhere stimulating appreciation and love for the purest form of absolute music. It has had no rival on this side of the Atlantic, and there are many travelled musicians, professional and amateur, who stoutly insist that it is the equal, if not the superior, of the best and most famous of the chamber music organizations of Europe,—the Joachim Quartet of Berlin, and the Brussels and Bohemian Quartets, for instance. Its career has been brilliant in the extreme, and when its members withdrew from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, four years ago, to devote themselves exclusively to chamber music, even the warmest friends of the orchestra felt that their loss, in one respect, was in another a national gain."

This famous quartet was organized by Mr. Kneisel in November, 1885, on account of the desire of Mr. Henry L. Higginson, the founder and supporter of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, that chamber music should be brought into greater prominence and perfection. The quartet has performed at its concerts nearly all the standard works of the classic composers, and has also produced for the first time all the important novelties in chamber music of both European and American composers.

The quartet, as at present composed, consists of the following artists: Franz Kneisel, first violin; Julius Roentgen, second violin; Louis Svecenski, viola; Willem Willeke, violoncello. Mr. Kneisel is a Roumanian by birth, and showed marked musical ability at the very beginning of his career. Graduating at the Vienna Conservatory, he made his first appearance with the famous Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra December 21, 1882, and was soon after offered the position of solo violinist in the orchestra of the Imperial Court Theatre. Afterwards he became concertmeister, or leading first violin, of the famous Bilse Orchestra of Berlin, a position of the highest honor, which had been held before him by such eminent artists as Eugene Ysaye, Carl Halir and Cesar Thomson. Mr. Kneisel became concertmeister of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in October, 1885, and resigned from this position at the end of the season 1902-03, after 18 years' service. When as concertmeister of this orchestra he played Beethoven's great violin concerto, he instantly took front rank as a violinist and can be said without doubt to be one of the world's greatest virtuosi. Mr. Kneisel's violin is a Stradivarius (1714) in perfect tone and preservation. It is almost priceless in value, and formerly belonged to his teacher, Professor Gruen, of the Vienna Conservatory.

Mr. Svecenski has been a member of the quartet since its foundation. Graduating at the Vienna Conservatory, he came to Boston in 1885, and joined the Boston Symphony Orchestra, playing for some years first violin, and afterwards leading the violas.

The two new men, appearing with the quartet for the first time this season, are Julius Roentgen, second violin, and Willem Willeke, violoncello. By a coincidence the men are both Hollanders, though there is an infusion of German and Swedish blood in Julius Roentgen, who bears a name that is familiar in scientific as well as musical annals; Professor Roentgen of X-ray fame is a cousin of his father. His father is Julius Roentgen, pianist and composer, and his mother was a violin virtuosa before her marriage. Originally the family seems to have been German, but has been Dutch for several generations, though the grandfather of the new-comer, who first made the name known on this side of the Atlantic, was for 25 years concert master of the Gewandhaus Orchestra in Leipsic. Young Roentgen was born in Amsterdam in 1881, and his first studies were made at home. From 1900 to 1903 he was a pupil of the late Professor Joachim. From Berlin he went to Duesseldorf, where he was concertmeister of the municipal orchestra, taught in the conservatory and sat at the head of a chamber music organization, meanwhile making concert tours as solo violinist in Germany, Holland and the Scandinavian countries.

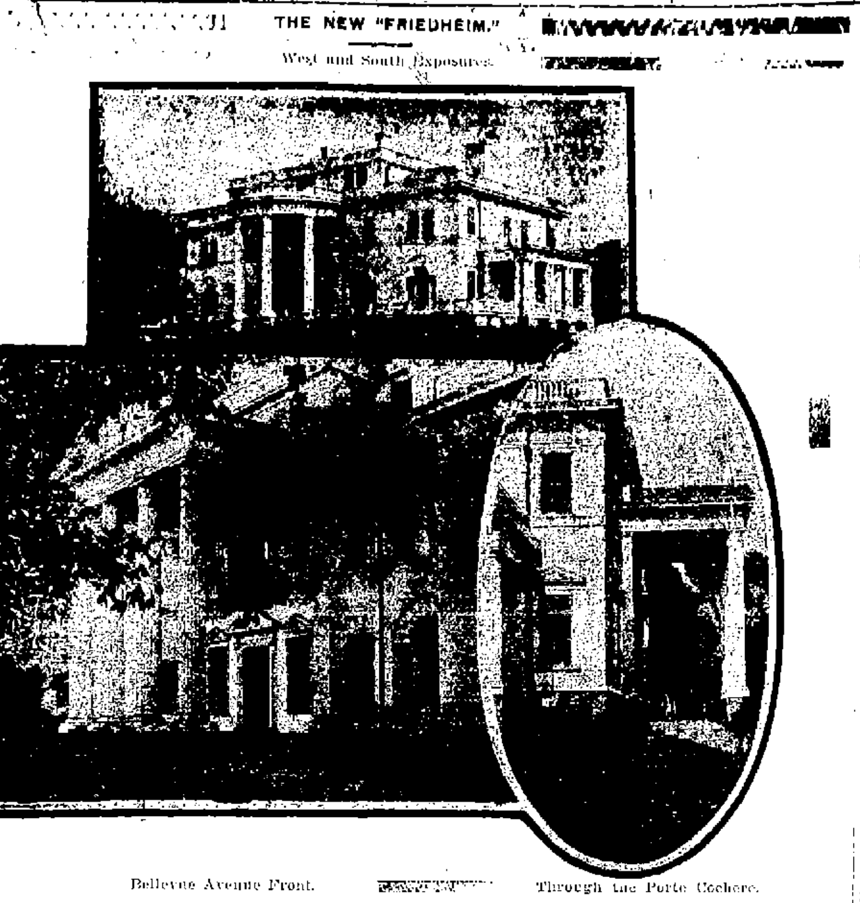
William Willeke was engaged by Mr. Kneisel in Vienna, where he had been solo violoncellist at the imperial opera for four years. He was born in The Hague September 29, 1878. His parents, both music lovers, were well to do, but he was left an orphan at the age of nine years, and the fortune which he inherited was dissipated by a faithless guardian. He studied first at the conservatory in his native city; then, at the age of eleven years, he went to the conservatory at Rotterdam, where he was the pupil of Professor Eberle in cello playing, and of the director, Lkemeier, in chamber music. His public career as a solo virtuoso began while he was still a student, but at the age of 18 he left the conservatory to accept an engagement as solo 'cellist at Riga. Thence in a short time he went to Duesseldorf, to teach his instrument and chamber music at the conservatory. Concert tours took him to many of the principal cities of Germany, Russia, Scandinavia, Holland, etc. From 1901 to 1903 he was first solo 'cellist of the Philharmonic Orchestra in Leipsic, whence Hans Richter took him to London as first 'cellist of the opera at Covent Garden. In July, 1903, he accepted the position at Vienna, which he was filling when Mr. Kneisel persuaded him to cast his lot with the Americans.

These artists have been rehearsing together four or five hours a day for five weeks or more at the summer home of Mr. Kneisel at Parker Point, in Blue Hill, Maine, in order that they may attain that perfection in chamber music which has so long marked this superb organization and has become so familiar to every audience before which they have played. The rehearsals, interrupted by Mr. Kneisel' duties as conductor at the Worcester County Festival for the week of September 30-October 5, were resumed in New York last week, and will continue, two a day, until the quartet appears here, October 21.

ARGO, ARGO, ARGO, ARGO, ARGO, ARGO, ARGO, ARGO, ARGO, ARGO.

THE NEW "FRIEDHEIM."

West and South Exposures.



Bellevue Avenue Front. Through the Porte Cochere.

OCTOBER WEDDINGS.

Two Marriages Solemnized at St. Mary's Church and Rectory and One at St. Joseph's.

St. Mary's Church was the scene of a pretty but quiet wedding this morning, when Miss Marie Elizabeth O'Hearne, daughter of Mr. James J. O'Hearne, was married to Mr. Charles Daniel Murphy, Rev. Father William B. Meenan performing the ceremony. The bride looked charming in a tailor-made coat-suit of pearl grey broadcloth. A mushroom hat of pale blue maline had plumes of the same shade on either side. She wore a corsage bouquet of gardenias. Miss Nellie Kavanagh was the bride's only attendant. Her gown of champagne voile was worn with a white felt hat with white marabout. She also wore gardenias. The groom was attended by John Burke, a cousin of the bride, as best man, the groom and best man wearing a boutonniere of gardenias. Before, during and after the ceremony, Professor Commette played and Mrs. Kathryn Girr Burkinshaw sang "Salve Regina" and an Ave Maria.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served for the relatives at the home of the bride's father, and Mr. and Mrs. Murphy left on the train for Boston, for a trip to New York, Washington, the Jamestown Exposition and other cities.
tion and other cities.

The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl and diamond brooch, and the bride's gift was diamond-studded cuff links. The bride's gift to her attendant was baroque pearl earrings, and the groom's to his best man was a diamond stick pin.

A pretty wedding took place last evening at St. Mary's rectory, Rev William B. Meenan officiating. The contracting parties were Cornelius J. Riley, and Miss Mary Gertrude Dowd, both of this city. The bride was attractively attired in a becoming gown of white crepe de chine. Her long veil was caught up with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of the same flowers. Her only ornament was a diamond pin, the gift of Miss Alice Keteltas. The bridesmaid was Miss Mae G. Curley, who wore a dress of pale blue crepe de chine, with a large picture hat to match, and carried a shower bouquet of white roses. The duties of best man were performed by Mr. Thomas C. Riley, a cousin of the groom.

Following the ceremony a supper was served at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Thomas Dowd, 11 Potter street. A large number of guests in drags and coaches escorted the couple to the Fall River boat, where they were given the usual rousing send-off, the bride's carriage being decorated with bunting and placards bearing the words: "Just married" and "Off on our Honey Moon."

After the departure at the wharf the guests returned to the house and music and dancing were continued until an early hour in the morning. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful gifts. After spending the wedding tour in New York and Washington the couple will return to Newport and will reside at 11 Potter street.

St. Joseph's Church was the scene this morning of the marriage of Miss Sarah Jane Grimes to Mr. Patrick William Durnan, Rev. Father Mahon performing the ceremony in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. The bride wore a gown of silk Colleen poplin, over white taffeta, trimmed with white satin ribbons and lace. She wore a tulle veil caught up with orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of Bride roses. She was attended by Miss Annie Shea as bridesmaid, who wore a gown of blue silk mulle over blue silk, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon and carried a bouquet of white carnations. The groom was attended by Mr. John Durnan. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Thomas J. Grimes, on Farewell street, and this evening Mr. and Mrs. Durnan will leave on the Fall River line boat for their wedding trip, which will include visits to New York, Brooklyn and other places, after which they will return to Newport to reside.

FETE FOR BENEFIT OF TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION.

Recently Miss Anita and Master Theodore Grovesnor, assisted by their governess, Miss Lerche, gave a fete on the grounds of Mrs. William Grovesnor, Beacon Hill, for the benefit of special work being done by the Newport association for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The fete was a complete success in every way and netted $470, which has been gratefully received by the association. At the last meeting of the council a resolution was unanimously adopted extending the hearty thanks of the association to Miss Anita and Master Theodore Grovesnor and their governess, Miss Lerche, for their interest and kindness in holding a fete for the benefit of the work and in making it possible to provide for special cases of need."

PRACTICALLY A NEW VILLA.

Great Changes Wrought in Old Havemeyer Cottage.

Improvements Made by Mr. Jones Completely Transform Its Appearance.

Great are the changes which are being wrought in the old T. A. Havemeyer villa, which once had a towering roof with many gables. The work of reconstruction has been going on more than a year, and it will be months before the place will be ready for occupancy. Instead of reconstruction, it seems more as if a new building had been erected in the place of the old, the one giving way to the other by degrees. It looks new in every particular, and when the work is completed it will possibly be found that it would have been as well in the first place to tear down and build up anew.

After having lived in the house a few seasons, Mr. Pembroke Jones, the present owner, decided that something different was desired, and it has taken an army of mechanics months to reach the present stage, where they do not care for a little bad weather, as it is the finish work which is now to be put in place. It is expected by the contractor, Robert Curry, to complete the work early the coming year and this will allow the necessary time for the furnishers to have the place ready for occupancy next season. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are exceedingly anxious that this shall be possible, for the past season they felt rather homeless and made a European tour because they could not occupy their house here.

Formerly the villa had a rather sombre appearance, but now the spotless white walls with their excellent detail have a decidedly cheerful aspect. The lines of the exterior are so changed that one cannot discover a single suggestion of the old, and what applies to the exterior is practically true of the interior. The great sloping roofs have been taken off and in their place are flat roofs with balustrades and the walls are cement-coated, giving the structure more the appearance of stone than wood.

Entrance to the villa is from beneath a large portico, great iron doors with grillwork and glass swinging aside as one approaches. A few steps up brings one to the level of the main floor, which will present a grand scene when completed. The floor is of mosaic tiling, the wainscoting is marble, rich panneling extends to the ceiling, which in turn is beamed, with high relief stucco moulding. To the right as one enters is the staircase with an elaborate iron filigree rail.

The first floor on the left leads into the reception room, beyond which in the southeast corner of the house is the study, which is to be done in Circassian wood, an expensive article. The living room is a large apartment on the west side of the house and to the south of the hall. This and the dining room, which is just across the hall, are in English architecture, with woodwork in ivory white. The billiard room is beyond the stairway in the northeast corner, and there cypress will be the finishing wood.

On the second floor there are seven master's rooms or chambers, and on the third floor five more. For these are provided ten baths, so that it will be seen that for a family of three the house is well provided with guest chambers.

The kitchen, servants' hall and apartments are in the ell, on the north of the structure.

AT THE ROGERS HIGH SCHOOL.

There was great dissapointment at the High School yesterday, when the news spread that the football game with Bryant & Stratton, which was to have been played in the afternoon had been cancelled. The players were especially dissapointed as they have not yet had an opportunity to show what they can do against a team of the same weight. However, they will be able to test their ability Saturday when the game with St. George's will be played.

The boys of the gymnasium class have received an invitation from Mr. Caswell, physical director of the Young Men's Christian Association, to enter a meet to be held next Tuesday evening at the association gymnasium. While the boys are at liberty to take part in any of the contests, the especial event will be a relay race between the intermediates and the boys from the school. Mr. Caswell has permitted the High School boys the practice at the Young Men's Christian Association [illegible] own gymnasium is not provided with one.

[illegible] The course has [illegible] decided, [illegible] the run [illegible] of at least three miles. There will be a silver cup for the winner, and second and third prizes. The proposed date for the run is November 2.

"THE THIEF THAT WAS CAUGHT."

Thomas Henry Day, chaplain of the Hartford County Jail, Hartford, Conn., will speak next Sunday at the men's meetings at both the city and the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Associations. Chaplain Day is well known in his own state and New York, where he is much in demand as a public speaker. He performed a great public service in calling attention to the mismanagement of the jails in his native state, being the first man connected in any way with the jails

CHAPLAIN DAY.

to throw his weight upon the side of reform. He has lived many years among a class of men who, because of their way of living, seldom attract attention and consideration. His talks and illustrations are largely his experiences among these people. His subject at the meeting in the gymnasium Sunday will be "The Thief That Was Caught."

ARRESTED ON THE ELECTRA.

William Cullum strolled on board yacht Electra in her winter quarters at Sullivan's wharf this morning. He was seen by one of the officers of the boat who was on the wharf and who, when he went on board to look up the stranger, found him crouched down in a corner. He replied to a question as to his presence that it was none of the inquirer's business. The police were notified and Officer Eckhardt, who had also been sent for, arrived. The two took him to the police station, where he was locked up on a charge of drunkenness.

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THE CITY PROBLEM SOLVED.

Remarkable Success of the Forward Movement in England.

Rev. Dr. Ninde Speaks on Work of the Wesleyans Before Methodist Social Union.

So large was the number of members and guests at the [illegible] meeting of the Methodist Social Union last evening that the spacious tables, covering the entire floor of the Sunday school room at the First Church, were not able to accommodate all, and many besides the waiters waited for the "second table." Mr. Harry A. Ti[illegible], president of the Union, was in charge. Rev. E. W. Burch of the Thames Street Church said grace, and the ladies of First Church served salads, cold meat, cake, ice cream and coffee in abundance. There were no decorations with the exception of [illegible] autumn flowers. Before and after the address there were vocal solos by Miss Annie Goddard Belluck, Mr. Victor Baxter accompanying, and violin solos by Professor Louter, the first of these to the accompaniment of Mrs. Josephine Livingston, all of which were encored.

Rev. E. S. Ninde, D. D., pastor of the Mathewson Street Church, Providence, the speaker of the evening came late and went early, arriving on the 7 o'clock train and leaving for home at 9. Although a new-comer in the East, having been transferred from Detroit only last April, he had already been heard in First Church, at an Epworth League convention in June. Those who were then instructed and inspired by his eloquence and enthusiasm were not disappointed last evening. And yet the two addresses, upon widely different subjects, were as widely different in treatment and manner of presentation. Last night's was upon a serious sociological topic, lending itself little to the imagination or to oratorical effect; but the address showed the same clear and steady flow of speech, the same earnestness of purpose, the same directness of aim and the same technical skill, though lacking much of the wealth of illustration, of dramatic power and pictorial charm which characterized the other.

In opening his address on "The English Wesleyans and City Evangelization" Dr. Ninde said that in 1889 he spent a year in a London mission, and two years ago again visited England and studied the city problem at first hand. Sketching briefly the indifferent, apathetic, self satisfied condition of British Methodism a score of years ago, he showed at length the great advance which has since been made by what has been called the Forward Movement in all the great cities of England. This is so marked that it is acknowledged that the Wesleyans have solved the problem and set the pace for others to follow.

One great secret of this success is in the attractive buildings, called central halls, which are the headquarters of the movement. These are always situated in the heart of the city, with brilliantly lighted auditoriums and all the accessories needed for the work. It had been found essential to work along this line that there shall be buildings which will appeal to the imagination of the workingmen. These are manned by a corps of trained workers—the superintendents, who are the picked men among ministers; their assistants, and a great body of volunteers from the laymen. The speaker detailed the methods of work pursued, both indoors and out, including preaching and other religious services, music, the "midnight marches," by which the people are gathered in; the social work, which is varied in character and largely preventive, designed "to meet the devil on his own ground and give him no monopoly of anything which is good in itself;" reformed goose clubs, billiard rooms, and novel and sometimes startling advertising methods.

The Forward Movement in the British cities has long since passed the experimental stage, although still only in its beginnings, and is now being adapted to the rural communities. Its essential feature is evangelization. Though it is still a far cry to the regeneration of the city, that must and will ultimately result. It may be said that the British city problem is not the American city problem, which is complicated by polyglot nationalities and a Roman Catholic constituency, both of which are lacking in England. Yet it is true that the success attained in England is not based upon accidental circumstances like these, but upon fundamental principles. What is needed here, as there, is the strongest men at the head, trained and paid assistants, a liberal use of money, and entire fearlessness in initiative; and with these success can be achieved in America as well as in England.

AUCTION SALES.

HORSES AT AUCTION

Saturday, October 19,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.
ON WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Will be sold a number of horses, suitable for both light and heavy work; seven of these are large, useful serviceable sound horses, thin in flesh, but the kind to buy and winter for a profit in the spring.
FRED W. GREENE, Auct'r

Household Furniture AND WHEELRIGHT TOOLS AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on the Premises of the late Israel H. Oswell, Portsmouth,
THURSDAY, OCT. 17, AT 10:30 A. M.
The entire contents of the house consisting of Chamber Sets, Parlor and Dining Room Furniture, Parlor Organ, Tables, Odd Chairs, Kitchen Utensils, Three Stoves, Crockery of all kinds, Pictures and Bric-a-Brac. At the same time and place will sell the entire contents of the Wheelright Shop, consisting of Two Second Hand Democrat Wagons, two sets Harness, two sets New Wheels, three Wheelbarrows, lot of Hardwood Lumber, Ash and Oak, one New Express Body, lot New Hubs, lot Spokes and all Tools used to carry on the business. Among the Household Furniture are a few very old articles, such as Chairs and Crockery, if not previously sold.
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